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HISTORICAL OVERVIEW OF RECREATION RESIDENCES ON THE STANISLAUS NATIONAL FOREST

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Heritage Resource Management Section

Pamela A. Conners, Historian
April, 1993

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW OF RECREATION RESIDENCES
ON THE
STANISLAUS NATIONAL FOREST

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HISTORICAL OVERVIEW OF RECREATION RESIDENCES ON THE STANISLAUS NATIONAL FOREST

Pamela A. Conners, Historian
April, 1993

BACKGROUND HISTORY

Recreation residences on the National Forests represent a fascinating and important evolvement of land use patterns and an array of sensitive contemporary policy issues. The imprint of recreation residences on the forest landscape is a tangible manifestation of an earlier philosophy and set of policies that, today, seems out of focus with the general vision of appropriate allocation of public lands.

California has nearly 20% of its land area under Forest Service administration and also ranks first in the nation in the number of recreation residence permits on National Forest lands. Further, among California's National Forests, the Stanislaus has always ranked within the top 4 forests in numbers of recreation residence permits--typically behind only the Eldorado, San Bernardino and Angeles National Forests. By the early 1970s, these four forests accounted for 66% of the recreation residences in the National Forests in California, and by 1987, the Stanislaus ranked third, behind only the Eldorado and San Bernardino national forests (Berg 1975:11,17 and Supernowicz and Richford 1987:20). While on a 1945 inspection trip to the Stanislaus, Forest Service Regional officials commented on the volume and variety of recreational use and the attendant pressures on local officials: "Considering the millions of people within 3 1/2 hours' reach of this forest, one's imagination seldom circumscribes actual situations" (PSR 1945:32).

Recreation residences represent a class of properties--about 6,500 in California--of which many are over 50 years old and which are, on a whole, undergoing constant change. Their potential status as properties eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and the constancy of "undertakings" potentially affecting them inspired production of "A Thematic Study of Recreation Residences in the Pacific Southwest Region," by Dana E. Supernowicz and Lamonte Richford, edited by Linda M. Lux, in November, 1987. Individual forest units in Region 5 were directed to utilize the regional study when evaluating the historic significance of recreation residences under their administration (e.g., see 1990 draft "Programmatic Agreement... Regarding the Management of Recreation Residences on Forest Service Lands in California"). Further, the Office of Historic Preservation encouraged development of historic contexts for recreation residences at a forest level as well as an approach that uses tracts as the basic unit of study (see letter from Kathryn Gualtieri, SHPO, to Dana Supernowicz, Eldorado Forest Historian, dated December 12, 1990).

RECREATION RESIDENCES ON THE STANISLAUS NATIONAL FOREST...
AN OVERVIEW

This historical overview of the recreation residence phenomenon as it evolved on the Stanislaus National Forest is intended to implement Regional direction and to provide a local historical context for understanding and historically evaluating this class of properties within the forest's administrative boundaries. The Stanislaus National Forest currently has 26 recreation residence tracts for a total of 740 permittees. Tract size ranges from 1 to 379 residences (StF 1990:III 94). Summit Ranger District administers the lion's share of recreation residence permits at 635, while Calaveras administers 85 such permits. Groveland administers the remaining 20, and MiWok Ranger District has no recreation residence tracts. From its peak in the latter 1940s, the number of recreation residences on the Stanislaus National Forest has remained relatively stable--in 1939, there were a total of 628 summer home permittees in 29 tracts, and in 1946, there was a total of 766 (StF n.d.1, StF 1940:4 and Table 1 1993). Figures from the early 1970s show that the Stanislaus averaged 34 homes per tract, well over the mean of 25 homes per tract for all the forests within Region 5 (Berg 1975:22).

Research has not yet revealed the location of the first Forest Service-approved recreation residence on the Stanislaus Forest. Of course, the human pattern of establishing summer homes in the Central Sierra began with the American Indians. Indian groups whose primary homeland was proximate to the Central Sierra Nevada, on both sides of the range, availed themselves of food and material resources of these mountains as well as linked with different trade networks while escaping the summer heat of the lower elevations. Year after year, this pattern would bring Indian groups to the same semi-permanent summering areas. And indeed, it is not uncommon for evidence of early American Indian occupation to underlay or be adjacent to today's recreation residence tracts.

In much more recent times, the second home phenomena has been seen by many researchers as a practice that "largely filtered down from the elite to the middle class." In this scenario, it is viewed as an extension of the practice of "resorting," and as part of the late 19th and early 20th century "back to nature" movement which largely was instigated, nurtured and sustained by those with the income and opportunity to avail themselves of spending leisure time away from their urban homes in rustic resort accomodations (e.g., Berg 1975:2). Although those roots can be traced to truth, there were other antecedents for second homes, especially those in the mountains, where second homes were not an elitist endeavor. Supernowicz and Richford, for example, pointed out that in the latter half of the 19th century, the practice of establishing second/ summer homes probably evolved from local ranchers and farmers taking their families to the mountains after harvest, while others built summer cabins as part of dairy or grazing operations or as private hunting lodges (15).

STRUGGLE FOR A RESIDENCE POLICY ON THE STANISLAUS

When the Stanislaus Forest Reserve was established in 1897, a process began of formalizing this prior and on-going practice of establishing summer cabins on what had become a federal forest reservation. The first authority for doing this with individual summer residences was the Organic Act of 1897 which established the principal of use by permit on National Forest lands. Two years later, the Terminable Permits Act authorized rental or lease of national forest lands adjacent to mineral, medicinal or other hot springs for sanitariums or hotels and tents or temporary dwellings for the convenience of people visiting such springs for health or pleasure (USDA/USFS 1983:9 and Berg 1975:70). Forest Service policy of issuing terminable annual permits for summer homes, resorts and other commercial ventures was well under way by 1906, and the 1906 version of the Use Book stipulated: "Forest Supervisors issuing permits should always make them terminable at the discretion of the Forester and not for any definite period" (Berg 1975:72). As the number of summer residences increased--directly related to the improvement of mountain roads and the popularity of automobile travel--pressure increased on local- and Agency-level Forest Service officials to better secure the forest home owners' investments and to improve the quality of their summer homes by extending the term of the permits. On the local level, this pressure was translated into a struggle of the various Forest Supervisors to establish a more workable policy for summer homes on the forest lands they administered.

The earliest known, written, Stanislaus National Forest policy regarding summer homes was in 1914. R.W. Ayres, Supervisor of the Stanislaus, wrote a circular to his district rangers, dated January 29, 1914. Titled "Instructions in Issuing Permits for Camp Sites," Ayres noted that, during the summer of 1913, "applications began to come in for summer camp sites along automobile roads in the Forest." He further noted that "This class of applications is liable to increase." Ayres corresponded with the District (Regional) Office, and arrived at the following rules:

> All of such uses are classed as residences regardless of the kind of house erected by the permittee or if only a tent is used.
>
> The limit is three acres, but in localities where there is a possibility of a large number of applications on account of especially favorable conditions, such as flats along streams, etc., areas should be restricted to one acre to provide for as many permittees as possible.
>
> The charge will be $5.00 for the first acre and $2.50 for each additional acre or fraction there of up to three acres. Each permit will stipulate a re-adjustment of prices after three years to provide for possible increase in demand and the consequent increase in value.
>
> In addition to areas for residences it is possible to issue permits for pastures under instructions... [in] the Use Manual for the purpose of pasturing saddle horses or milch cows. They may be adjacent to or separated from the residence, dependent upon the location of the feed areas. Great care should be taken not to allow these permittees to monopolize forage used by travelers in this way or to injure the interest of the regular grazing permittees. As a general rule, this class of permittees should not be encouraged to take out pasture

permits. Barns or garages built on the same land as the residence should be included in the residence permit with no extra charge.

If you have any localities where there will be demand for residences in the near future you should survey the tract, making a plat of it, to facilitate the issuance of these permits. In surveying out the tract the area should be laid out so as not to allow a monopoly of the best part of the land. For instance, town lots always provide for a greater depth than frontage along streets. In all localities you should provide for camping places for transients.

EARLY NATIONAL POLICY DIRECTION

Undoubtedly written in consultation with Louis A. Barrett of the District (Regional) Office, this policy reflected the young Agency's concerns and priorities as interpreted by Regional and local officials. Continued pressure for a consistent federal policy, coupled with the desire to stave off a bill introduced by California Representative John E. Raker which would have provided for summer residence homesteads, resulted in passage of the Term Permit Act of March 4, 1915. (Raker's HR 21436 was introduced February 12, 1915 and would have allowed summer residence homesteads on parcels of up to 10 acres on non-mineral, vacant, public land that had been certified by the Secretary of Agriculture as not necessary for public use. See Congressional Record, 63rd Congress, 3rd Session LII:IV, p. 3692-- in Berg 1975:86.) In contrast, the Term Occupancy Act put limits on the types of allowable improvements, the acreage appropriate for each use, and the length of term. For summer homes and stores, the limits were 5 acres and no more than 30 years. The Forest Service implementing regulations and guidance, however, set the term limit at 15 years and allowed that "ordinarily 1 acre, or even less, should suffice" for summer home permits (USDA/USFS 1926:6-L, 9-L and Tweed 1989:3). Moreover, soon after passage of this Act, on February 12, 1916, the Forester in the Washington Office issued direction which included instructions on field survey methods for creating lots and tracts for summer residences, specifying that a Forest Service compass and steel tape were to be used (StF n.d.1). Despite the new tool of term permits available to rangers, comparatively few of the permits written after 1915 and before 1965 were written under the Term Occupancy Act, apparently a reflection of the Agency's desire to keep residence sites maximally discretionary (Berg 1975:87). Ironically, it may have been the use of terminable permits, well beyond the 1915 Act, that contributed to the prevalent myth of the "99-year lease."

SUMMER HOME TRACTS... THE STANISLAUS PATTERN

Passage of the Term Occupancy Act, automobile road construction and improvements, and a number of other contributing factors resulted in an explosion of summer home activity on the Stanislaus National Forest. The reverse of the 1916 forest map advertized that:

> Application can be made to any Forest officer for the rental of permanent summer home or resort sites. Sites surveyed and mapped in various parts of the Forest are rented for short or long periods. Timber for the construction of homes can often be granted free of charge. Occupants may erect their own camps and houses. The annual rentals for summer home sites range from $5 to $25 a year; for hotel and resort sites, from $25 to $250 a year and up.

The Stanislaus followed the general pattern for summer home sites, with their clustering along newly developing forest automobile routes, their proximity to lakes and rivers and their location in the setting of extraordinary natural beauty. Predictably, the growth of summer homes on the Stanislaus went hand-in-hand with the popularity of automobile travel and the expanding and improving auto road system. The three main auto roads through the forest were the Ebbetts Pass, Sonora-Mono and the Big Oak Flat roads. The fourth, but less traveled major forest road was the Buchanan Road. Gradually, recreation areas--including recreation residence tracts--were grouped by their association with these four roads or with the Emigrant Wilderness Area . The Stanislaus also had a pattern of establishing summer home tracts proximate to surveyed or selected general recreation and public campground areas.

While some of the lots were apparently never occupied under permit, the following tracts and individual summer home lots were established on the Stanislaus (StF n.d.A:10-15):

Ebbetts Pass Road (116 lots)

Big Meadows	27	{25}	Boards Crossing	4	{ 0}
Hermit Valley	5	{ 5}	Lake Alpine	51	{37}
Pacific Creek	4	{ 1}	Pacific Valley	7	{ 6}
Pacific Heights	9	{ 5}	Tryon Meadow	2	{ 6}
Stanislaus Meadow	1	{ 0}	38-Mile	6	{ *}

Sonora-Mono Road (398 lots)

Lower Strawberry Lk incl. the Addition & North Shore tracts	236	{379}	Leland Meadow	3	{23}
			Cow Creek	30	{42}
			Bumble Bee	11	{21}
Mill Creek	6	{ 7}	Cascade Creek	6	{ 7}
Riverside	7	{ 6}	Brightman Flat	31	{58}
Bone Springs	7	{10}	Buena Vista	2	{ 2}
Niagara Creek	3	{ 3}	Twin Buttes	8	{ 7}
Eureka Valley	1	{ 0}	Baker Station	4	{ 1}
Cedar Grove	4	{ 4}	East Douglas	11	{22}
Deadman	2	{18}	West Douglas	5	{ 9}
Hells Half Acre	1	{ 0}	River View	1	{ 0}
W.J. Perryman	1	{ 0}	Wagner	18	{16}

Buchanan Road (2 lots)

Dodsworth	1	{ 0}	Wlm. J. Silva	1	{ 0}

Big Oak Flat Road (38)

Peach Growers	21	{20}	El Portal	6	
Bartlett	1	{ 0}	Preston	1	{ 0}
Prouty	1	{ 0}	Chas. L. Reed	1	{ 0}
Fred Bonds	1	{ 0}	Burley Smith	1	{ 0}
Jack Gamma (Kegs Claim)	1	{ 0}	T.M. Hughes	1	{ 0}
El Capitan Gold Mining Co.	1	{ 0}	Peterson	1	{ 0}
Mrs. J. Porath	1	{ 0}			

Emigrant Wilderness (1)

F. Leighton & B. Burnham	1

(Figures in {braces} are from a 9-17-90 listing titled "Stanislaus National Forest - Recreation Residences." Also, many of the "summer home" residence areas noted above having only one permittee were accomodating a prior use, most frequently related to an old mining claim or summer grazing headquarters.)

It appears that all of California's National Forests embraced the summer home concept, and some showed extraordinary zeal, probably proportional to the pressure they had been under to provide lots on public lands. For example, it is estimated that the Inyo National Forest converted one-half of all its first class developable land to summer home lots (Berg 1975:6). As another example, by the middle of 1920, the Angeles administered 1,329 summer residence and commercial resort permits (Tweed 1989:3). The 1905 Use Book had mentioned summer homes and welcomed them as a positive forest use. Residence permittees were seen as people with a stake in the proper management of the national forests and, moreover, as a ready militia of firefighters during the dry season. This official attitude was echoed in the 1926 National Forest Manual. Quoting from that source:

> The use of national forests as places of residence should be especially encouraged if not in conflict with other more important uses or with good administration. A residence occupied under the restrictions imposed by a permit not only reduces the fire risk as compared to transient camping, but makes of the permittee a volunteer fire fighter whose interest in forest problems is increased by reason of close contact with them and financial investment in a forest (USDA/USFS 1926:25-L).

This urging of prospective summer home builders was reflected in a variety of Forest Service- and privately-prepared texts. A typical Region 5 example, probably published in the 1920s, noted:

> One aim of the Forest Service... is to make these forests National Playgrounds, where the vacationist and the sportsman, the automobilist, the hiker and the lover of the saddle may find a delightful and, at the same time, a simple, inexpensive outing. Recreation is encouraged. Camping is free and is unrestricted. Public camp grounds equipped with fireplaces, rest houses and, where necessary, domestic water supply systems have been established for those who may wish to use them.... Sites for summer homes, upon which may be erected the rough-hewn log cabin or the rustic bungalow, may be leased at nominal rates (seldom exceeding $20 a year) if something more than a temporary camp is desired.... You will find yourself under no burdensome restrictions when you use the National Forests for recreation (Hammatt n.d.:Preface).

Likewise, a University of California instructor wrote in a series of volumes devoted to various California topics:

> The newest development in the national forests is that of summer homes. Oftentimes developments include the surveying of lots and the building of roads and trails. Within ten years the few permits originally granted near Los Angeles and at Lake Tahoe increased to nearly four thousand. Big Bear Lake in the San Bernardino National

> Forest in 1927 had some 1,800 summer permittees and fifty resorts. The restrictions are few. Many a business man has gained healthful and keen enjoyment in clearing a small area and erecting thereon a cabin in accordance with his purse and ability. There are no building restrictions except that improvements must be permanent, neat, attractive, and in keeping with the natural surroundings. Lots are from one quarter to one acre in size, and the rental varies from $10.00 to $25.00 per year. The lease is negotiable with the consent of the Forest Service. Thousands of urbanites spend every week-end during the summer at their mountain cabins, the sites of which are rented to them by the Federal government (Bryant 1929:347-348).

Agency and Regional policy was framed and administered--at least through the end of the 1920s--with a cluster of interrelated philosophical tenets that 1) encouraged multiple use of the forests and sought to provide the foundation for a spectrum of recreational uses hinged on personal choice; 2) viewed the National Forests as a "safety valve" in providing salubrious relief from urban settings; 3) inspirited the common person to partake of the National Forests' benefits by having a purposefully inexpensive permit fee structure; 4) kept restrictions to a minimum to allow individuals enjoyment of their National Forests with more freedom than that offered in National and State parks, resorts, monuments and the like; 5) fostered a sense of the summer home permittee being a stakeholder and protector of the National Forests and 6) promoted the rustic aesthetic in the design and architectural style of summer homes--an aesthetic grounded in simplicity and harmony with nature.

STANISLAUS SUMMER HOME BOOM YEARS, 1916-1927

During the dozen years that the Stanislaus laid out most of its summer home tracts, from 1916 through 1927, surviving documents and accounts indicate that forest officials were very accomodating to this new use. Free use timber permits were just one example. Summer homes were to "harmonize with their environment" and had to be maintained; it was understood that they would generally be rustic and simple, and that permittees would generally build with the most readily available materials. Thus, the Stanislaus typically offered tract permittees free use permits for timber either within or adjacent to the tracts for the purpose of constructing their summer home (StF n.d.1:passim and USDA/USFS 1926:26-L, 27-L).

The length of time a summer home permittee spent at his or her cabin for each visit reveals some interesting patterns through time. In the earlier years, the average length of stay was over 20 days; by the 1960s, the average visit had dwindled to 7 days (2300/Recreation/Statistical Reports, StF History Files). A corollary of this dynamic was that summer residences in several tracts became accessible and desireable throughout the year, such that rather than one or two long visits, permittees came more often for shorter stays. Scores of factors figure into this pattern, among them the increasing ease of travel, growth of winter sports, the increasingly common occurance of wives working more full-time outside the home and unavailable to care for their children throughout the school recess. As this more year-round use became more prevalent, the term "summer home" gave way to "recreation residence." Replacing an earlier pattern of summer residence permittees having their primary home in the foothills, by 1939 the vast majority of summer home permittees on the Stanislaus were permanent residents of the greater San Francisco Bay Area. In descending order, the cities represented were Oakland (112) San Francisco (66),

Berkeley (43), miscellaneous Bay Region (35), Palo Alto (16), Piedmont (15), Burlingame (14), San Mateo (11), Alameda (9) and San Jose (7)--totaling 328 permittees. Central San Joaquin Valley residents were the second best represented with 69 permittees from Stockton, 29 from various other San Joaquin Valley towns, 46 from Modesto, 6 from Tracy and 4 from Turlock. Permittees from the Central Sierra foothills were the third largest group, with 30 from Sonora, 21 from areas neighboring Sonora, and 7 from Angels Camp (StF n.d.1). Expression of these numbers as percents of the total populations of those areas in 1939 would be an interesting proposition. However, the raw numbers underscore the observation made by Stanislaus officials in early 1940:

> Whereas early [recreational] visitors were almost exclusively from nearby mining and agricultural communities, nowadays, the great majority of them come from the cities and large towns at much greater distances (StF 1940:5).

By 1940, the Stanislaus had established 32 public campgrounds, 29 summer home tracts and 24 special use developments other than summer homes. Clearly, summer homes were viewed by the forest as occupying a primary band in the forest's recreation spectrum. Indeed, Traugh and Morse, in their 1945 inspection report for the Stanislaus identified summer home occupancy as "second only to camping in this entire general area from the standpoint of full use" (StF 1940:4 and USDA/USFS 1945:32)

Analyzing the lists of early summer home permittees (Appendix 1), it is apparent that women were represented to a, perhaps surprising, level. As the primary child care providers, a recreation residence in the mountains, near the safety of other permittees and usually close to Forest Service administrative outposts, was undoubtedly an attractive concept. Here, their children could have the advantage of a protected outdoor experience through the summers. Magazines targeted primarily to the female audience enthusiastically promoted summer homes on national forest lands. Sunset magazine started early with a pair of articles by Caroline Singer and W. D. Young in its August, 1917 issue which would have been particularly appealing to women. Singer's article was entitled "A Shop-Girl's Summer Home" while Young's was "Summer Homes for Everybody." Field and Stream got into the act with its April, 1928 article by Harry D. Thorn, titled "Homesites in the National Forests." A February, 1930 issue contained an article by Louis A. Sanchez with another optimistic title of "Summer Homes for All." The Saturday Evening Post published an article by Thoda Cocroft, called "Summer-Home Sites in the National Forests. The July 1946 issue of House Beautiful, for example, contained an article by Helen W. Brown entitled "A Kingdom for a Song... Here's How you Can Lease... Government Land on Which to Build your Escape House." As late as the April, 1960 issue of Good Housekeeping included an article titled "'Yes, a Summer Home in a National Forest'" (Berg 1975:refs). Books on second homes often included sections on the availability of sites on national forest lands. Despite the change in Forest Service Policy by the 1960s, the rural resurgence of the '60s and '70s witnessed a number of such publications. For example, a 1967 book on Holiday Homes enthusiastically noted that "The latest government figures show about 19,000 summer cabins in the National Forests. Every year more and more of our National Forest lands are being reclassified and lots offered to the public.... You won't be able to buy a site. All you can get is a 'special use' permit costing $30 to $95 annually, which will let you occupy such a plot and build a

cabin on it. And you are not likely to get one on a stream or lake shore" (Corey 1967:9,10).

For summer home tracts on the Stanislaus, overall, 15% of the original permits were solely in women's names while 42% were solely in men's names. The remainder were in the names of couples, multiple families or in names that could not be identified by gender. (Author's analysis of data from Appendix A, compiled from data in the Recreation Atlas, Part II.)

SUMMER HOME TRACTS ON THE STANISLAUS

Apparently compiled in the 1930s, the Stanislaus Recreation Atlas, Part II was roughly organized by recreation areas grouped by their proximity to major highways or forest roads. The following summarizes information on the tracts using the same organizational scheme. Further, much of the information is derived from that source.

BIG OAK FLAT ROAD RECREATION AREA

El Portal

No survey report for the El Portal tract has yet been found. However, a map produced from 1927 and 1931 compass surveys by George Miller shows the tract immediately north of patented land in the northwest quarter of Section 16, Township 3 South, Range 20 East (MDM). Apparently, lots 1 through 6 were laid out in the summer of 1927 while lots 7 through 11 were laid out in the summer of 1931. Lots 12 and 13 may have been laid out when the map was "corrected" in 1937. Boardering Yosemite National Park, this tract was transferred to the Sierra National Forest March 27, 1950, and then, apparently returned to the Stanislaus May 26, 1955.

Gamma

No survey report has yet been located for the "special use tract on old Kegs Claim." However, the map from the August, 1927 compass survey by George Miller shows that this .82 acre lot was in Sections 20 and 21 in Township 2 South, Range 18 East. It appears that this had earlier been part of the Kegs Minng Claim and that provision was made for Jack Gamma to maintain a "summer" residence on the claim.

Hughes

No survey report has yet been found for the "Hughes Cabin & Pasture," however the map produced by George Miller from a July, 1927 compass survey exists as part of the Recreation Atlas, Part II. Located primarily in the northwest of the southwest quarter of Section 2, Township 1 South, Range 19 East, it consisted of 2.18 acres. A stream ran from northeast to southwest. The property was apparently later taken over by Cavagnero; both Hughes and Cavagnero were cattlemen, and the "summer home" probably legalized a pre-existing cabin on Forest Service-administered land.

Peach Growers

No survey report for the Peach Growers summer home tract has yet been located, however the compass survey was completed by George Miller in July of 1927. This tract was composed primarily of the cabins left behind by the California Peach & Fig Growers' railroad logging operations. The CP&FG's nearby mill had burned to the ground in 1925; this, coupled with the cessation of the Hetchy Hetchy Railroad's common carrier status--the conduit for the Peach Growers transportation of their products from the

mill to the market--caused the collapse of their logging venture. The Growers left the cabins used by their key personnel, which had been erected on Forest Service-administered lands (Conners 1988:7-8).

In 1927, the Oakland Council of the Boy Scouts of America obtained a permit from the Forest Service to use the CP&FG's main camp, just down the slope from the key personnel cabins, and on the north bank of the Middle Fork of the Tuolumne River. This Boy Scout camp, known as Dimond O, was in operation until 1979 (Conners 1992:4). The Peach Growers Tract, however, has remained. It consisted of 20 lots, one of which (lot 14) had been an a very small (.17 acre) lot and was therfore relocated to a larger lot to the west in 1954.

Peterson

A survey report for this lot has not been located, however the parcel of land on which Peterson's cabin and corral were under special use permit under the recreation residence provisions was field surveyed by George Miller in July, 1927. Located in Section 11 of Township 1 South, Range 19 East, Peterson's improvements were abandoned and subsequently leased under a special use permit to Barnes for his Pack Station operations in conjunction with the nearby City and County of San Francisco's Camp Mather municipal camp.

Porath

There is no survey report for the Porath occupance. The use was mapped by A. Lewis in November of 1937. Located along the Briceburg Road, just south of the Kinsley Guard Station, in Section 10 of Township 3 South, Range 18 East, it appears to have been a residence and fencing on a mining claim. An undated note on the map says that the use was cancelled and the improvements removed. Another note on a ledger sheet says that the use was abandoned and the case dead, 3/27/46.

BUCHANAN ROAD RECREATION AREA

There is scant reference to residences on Forest Service-administered lands in this recreation area. The residence permits for Dodsworth and Silva were isolated formalizations of uses, probably associated with mining. The early Recreation Plan and Policy Statement noted that no residence tracts had been selected in the Buchanan Road area, but made the prediction that demand would occur in the Cherry Valley and Jawbone areas once the road from Quilty Mill to Lake Eleanor was built (StF n.d.A:13). An automobile road traversing that area did not occur until after the Granite Fire in the 1973.

EBBETTS PASS ROAD RECREATION AREA

Alpine, Lake

No survey report has yet been located for the Lake Alpine Tract, however, a number of tract maps and handwritten notations on them in the Recreation Atlas, Part II help to piece some of its administrative history together. Like Lower Strawberry Lake in the Sonora-Mono Road Recreation Area, Lake Alpine was (and remains) the primary recreation residence area on national forest lands for the Ebbetts Pass Recreation Area.

About 53 miles from Angels Camp, Lake Alpine was created by the Utica Gold Mining Company as Silver Valley Reservoir in 1891. Soon after the

reservoir was created, it became a recreational attraction, and with the increase in automobile travel, its popularity increased even more. Also designated Forest Highway 35, the route between Angels Camp to Route 89 was added to the State Highway system as Highway 4 in 1909 (Chalk 1993). What was then the State Division of Highways improved this route between Murphys and Calaveras Big Trees between 1923 and 1926. Improvement work to Dorrington began in 1931. The improved sections of the road were surfaced with crushed rock and treated with oil, but the section of the highway between Dorrington and 6.5 miles south of Markleville had no surface treatment, with the exception of occasional oil on most of the route (USDA/Bureau of Public Roads 1937:1-2). B. R. Gianelli established a resort at Lake Alpine and, by 1927, a summer post office was officially established there (Sierra Sentinel 1972).

The initial summer home sites laid out in 1925 appear to have fronted the north side of the highway, close to the lake's northwest shoreline. Lots 1 through 8 were clustered just west of the Lake Alpine Resort Lodge; lots 9 through 23 were clustered along Bee Creek, which entered the lake just east of the resort lodge. It appears that the next group in this tract, lots 24 through 36 were a short distance south of the highway, but either fronted the lake's northwest shoreline or were in the first tier overlooking the lake. Lots 37 through 51 appear to have been another later addition, and were clustered behind lots 1 through 8 along a small, secondary access road that spurred off of Highway 4. Lots 52-52 were larger and established for organizational use: it appears that lots 52 and 53 were ininitally used by the Stockton Elks and later came under use by the "Church of Christ, et al." and the Palo Alto Military Academy, respectively. The Stockton Y.M.C.A. used lot 54, while the Lake Alpine Resort occupied lot 55a through 55f, totaling 13.1 acres. Lot 56 was for a corral associated with the resort. Lot 57, also an oversized (1.45 acre) lot was cancelled in November of 1944.

The Forest Service worked closely with Lake Alpine summer home owners in making improvements that benefitted the general public as well as the cabin owners. The Forest Service enlisted the help of the Civilian Conservation Corps in installing the main water line for the tract from Poison Spring. The cabin owners put in water storage tanks and lines which, for many years, also provided free water to the public campground. At least through 1974, this system also provided water to the Lake Alpine Lodge. In a similar spirit, the Forest Service cooperated with the cabin owners to remove the many dead trees in this human-made lake in 1940 and 1951. The Pacific Gas & Electric Company completed the job in 1957 by draining and uprooting the last stumps and roots (Aiken 1974:4).

By the summer of 1945, lots 1 through 5 and 37 and 38 were unimproved, were within the 200' scenic strip along the highway, and were, thus, cancelled as summer home lots. Lots 9 through 11 in the Bee Creek group were also cancelled due to their proximity to the 200' scenic strip. In about 1962, eleven lieu lots for permittees whose earlier permits were cancelled were established just west of the first-established group of summer home lots. These lieu lots were renumbered, 1 through 5, 9-11 and 36-38, apparently to correspond to "lost" lots. Lot 52, whose permit was then held by the "Christian Churches of Northern California" was eliminated in September, 1958. Lot 53 was cancelled in February, 1959. Lots 33 and 36

were eliminated, probably both in the mid 1940s: the .1 acre lot 33 was eliminated because it was too small and because of a private land conflict, and the .19 acre lot 36 was too small with regard to current summer home guides, and was to be used as a community center.

By 1945, recreational use at Lake Alpine had accumulated sanitation problems to such a risk level that it prompted regional Forest Service officials to recommend closure until the problems could be solved. General conditions at the lake were characterized by these inspectors as "indecent" (PSR 1945:35).

A January 2, 1954 letter (U/Uses-Stanislaus) taped into the Recreation Atlas, Part II, Stanislaus forest officials let Lake Alpine permittees with lots adjacent to the lake shoreline know that "higher public use" was coming between them and the continued use of their summer home sites. Citing California's population growth and the "mounting stream of traffic over State Highway 4," Supervisor Allen F. Miller notified term permittees for lots 24 through 32 and 34 through 35 would be automatically cancelled at the end of the calendar year 1967... 14 years after the letter. For permittees wanting another summer home site, the Forest Service was prepared to offer a lieu lot on a 20-year term permit. Lieu lots were available at Lake Alpine and at other sites on the forest. Several provisions were included in this letter, with a closing statement of: "I know you have enjoyed your cabin on the lake front, and I am happy that the Forest Service was able to make this area available for summer homes during the past twenty-five years." According to a short history of Lake Alpine and its recreation residences, some of these lakeside cabin owners moved their cabin to their lieu lot (Aiken 1974:11).

Many of the cabins at Lake Alpine were built for summer use, but with the opening of Mt. Reba for downhill skiing along with the popularity and availability of snowmobiles, many owners winterized their cabins. With Mt. Reba Ski Area also came the snowplowing of Highway 4 to within less than a mile of the tract--before the ski area, the plows stopped 25 miles from Lake Alpine. By 1974, about one third of the 37 permittee cabins were retrofitted for winter use (Aiken 1974:9, 11).

Big Meadow

Located near Big Meadow Creek and adjacent to the Ebbetts Pass Highway (Highway 4), Big Meadow Tract was apparently first surveyed in 1922. In 1922, Lots 1 through 26 were surveyed and were located along Big Meadow Creek. The lot size varied from .32 to .52 acre, generally having 100' of frontage along the creek and being 150' deep. Lot 9 was a larger, diamond-shaped area reserved as for a potential resort. A year later, lots 27 through 29 were surveyed and were located on either side of Ebbetts Pass Road-- lots 28-29 being on the north side of the road and 27 being immediately adjacent to the south side of the road. A resort never developed, and at some point later, it was determined that Lot 9 should be cancelled both as a resort and summer home permit area. It was judged that the area was "not suitable or desireable of commercial enterprises." By 1945, a poor mix of multiple use had brewed conflicts at Big Meadow. With a developed campground, summer home tract and a stock driveway with uncontrolled grazing, corrective action was recommended by Forest Service officials from the Regional Office (PSR 1945:33).

Hermit Valley

No survey report has yet been located for the Hermit Valley Tract. Located in the northeast of the northwest quarter of Section 21, Township 8 North, Range 19 East, the 1927 survey map by George Miller depicts 5 lots, ranging from .28 to .35 acre. By 1945, homes had been constructed on 3 of the 5 lots. The tract's genesis was connected with a grazing permittee and was thus situated within a cattle holding area. The tract was also near Hermit Valley campground which, by 1945, accomodated 8 to 10 car campers (PSR 1945:36).

Pacific Creek

No survey report for the Pacific Creek Tract has thus far been located. George Miller surveyed the tract in October 1926, and included 4 lots fronting the Ebbetts Pass Highway and with the rear of the lots abutrting Pacific Creek. The tract was located in the Southeast of the Northeast quarter of Section 20, Township 8 North, Range 19 East. Penciled remarks on the map note that lots 1,2 and 4 were within the scenic roadside strip for the highway and should not be leased, at least until the highway resurvey that was then in-progress established whether or not the lots were within the strip.

Pacific Heights

Also known as the Mosquito Lakes group, no survey report has thus far been located for the Pacific Heights Tract. The plat, however, exists and was mapped from fieldwork performed in August of 1943 by F. M. Sweeley. It included the location of lots 1 and 2 and 4 through 8 that was completed in September, 1925 by C. Boothe and George Miller. The 1925 group of lots was clustered on the south end of Lower Lake and the eastern end of the Upper Mosquito Lake. Lots 9 and 10 were at the southwest end of Upper Lake. The lakes and summer homes are all on the south side of Highway 4, and are only 7 miles from the Ebbetts Pass summit. Sometime between 1925 and 1943, lot 3 was cancelled, and apparently not long after lots 9 and 10 were added, Sweeley made an undated note on the plat that these lots were cancelled and were to be reserved for a public picnic ground. Perhaps due to the appropriateness of the name "Mosquito Lakes," this picnic area never materialized.

Pacific Valley

No survey report has thsu far been located for the Pacific Valley Tract, however the tract map exists. The map was created from a compass survey by George Miller in August of 1927 and originally included 7 lots. A note on this plat dated 1946 showed that lot 3 had been cancelled and that it has originally been a cattleman's headquarters (Hunt). Another lot, numbered lot 8, was pencilled in, perhaps as an adjustment for the cancelled lot.

Stanislaus Meadow

No survey report has been located for the Stanislaus Meadow Tract. An undated Stanislaus National Forest Recreation Plan and Policy Statement noted that no lots in addition to the single one at the meadow were to be laid out (StF n.d.A:11). This "tract" was surely created to accomodate grazing use, since Traugh and Morse's 1945 inspection report noted that the tract was "inside Hunt's special use horse pasture." This arrangement

caused difficulties, since campers who used the area "invariably leave the gates open and allow the horses to go out on the highway (PSR 1945:36). Leslie Hunt of Linden was the permittee until his interests were transferred to Don R. and Don J. Whittle. (See closed Special Use files.)

38-Mile

No survey report has yet been located for the 38-Mile tract, and the field survey was completed by F. M. Sweeley and R. G. Brown in August of 1950. Located in the northwest and southwest quarters of Section 1 of Township 6 North, Range 16 East, it appears that this tract was the last one created on the Stanislaus National Forest. The plat shows that it consisted of 6 lots along the western side of the Ebbetts Pass Road, opposite Charles Gann's lands. If this 1950 plat is the original one for the tract, it indicates that all of the lots had improvements on them and had summer residents. A typewritten note on the ledger sheet for the tract shows that it was terminated in 1956, "a/c patents received."

The 38-Mile Tract was probably the one that became known as the Ganns Trespass. Traugh and Morse noted in their report that there were "several homes" built on land sold to the owners by "Ganns in good faith," but the original survey was in error and the homes were actually located on national forest land (PSR 1945:33). It appears that the homes were put on recreation residence special use permits until an adjustment could be made. (Two photographs of the homes involved in the Ganns Trespass are pictured in the rear of the contextual history by Supernowicz and Richford, taken in 1949.)

Tryon Meadow

The survey report for the Tryon Meadow Tract was submitted by Ranger C. L. Booth in December, 1920. Located in Section 32, Township 8 North, Range 20 East, only two lots were originally laid out over an area of about 1 acre. Ranger Booth noted that, "in the near future the area covered with summer home sites at this place will probably be approximately 10 acres." Booth cited the reason for not laying out other lots in this tract during the 1920 season as "the rush of other work." He noted that additions would probably be made to this tract in the next season.

This tract was at about 8,000' elevation and the primary recreational attractions were good hunting and fishing, and "very desireable summer homesites for those wishing to get away from the main travelled road." The tract was near the Ebbetts Pass summit on a "very rough wagon road" accessed from Ebbetts Pass Highway at Elbow Creek. The estimated cost of building a 12' x 12' log home was $200, with lumber having to be hauled from Angels Camp, 65 miles distant. A stream ran through the tract from north to south, and proper sanitation was a concern. $10 was the recommended yearly minimum charge for these sites.

Three additional lots, comprising 5 lots at the Tryon Meadow Tract, were laid out by 1940. In addition, the map platted in November of 1940 showed a site deliniated for a .71-acre corral and horse shed area, and depicted the presence of a cow camp and barn on either side of the trail to Highland Lakes. Contrasted with Ranger Booth's assessment, an undated Stanislaus National Forest Recreation Plan and Policy Statement, probably written in the mid-1920s, noted that no additional lots should be surveyed

at Tryon because the meadow was needed by the range permittees for feed for saddle horses. This tract undoubtedly was a formalization of established residences used in the summer in connection with cattle operations in the area. The Recreation Plan noted that when a road was built into the area, a tract of summer residence lots should be surveyed around Highland Lakes · (StF n.d.A:10).

EMIGRANT WILDERNESS

Fred Leighton and Bill Burnham were granted a summer home permit for their cabin, barn and related improvements at what they called Yellowhammer Camp in the Emigrant Wilderness. Leighton gained notoriety for his championing of the check dam idea, where (for the most part) small and unobtrusive dams were installed at strategic places along the streams and lake outlets in the Emigrant. These dams were originally built for maintaining stream flows during the late summer and fall in order to sustain the fishery. Later, the idea was also used for meadow and lake level maintenance.

SONORA-MONO ROAD RECREATION AREA

Baker's Station Tract

Baker Station had been a stop since 1879 along the Sonora-Mono Road, now Highway 108. It was in that year that Greenburry C. Baker established Baker Station, only about 8 miles from the Sonora Pass summit (Lang 1882:323). It became an even more important landmark during the construction of Relief Reservoir between 1906 and 1912 (Shoup 1989:20-34). By the early '20s, its status as a horse-drawn transportation waystation was giving way to automobile travelers. The report of survey for the Baker's Station Group of summer home sites was submitted by Ranger Benjamin F. Tyler on June 1, 1922. The tract consisted of four lots on approximately two acres at 6,265 feet elevation. The tract was situated on the north side of the Sonora-Mono Road, now Highway 108, and was 58 miles from Sonora. The lots fronted about 75' from the edge of the road. Household supplies were available for purchase at Douglas Station, only two miles distant. Although there was no established mail route to this area, it was noted that mail reached the Douglas Station summer resort at least twice a week throughout the summer months.

The recreational attractions were "excellent" hunting and fishing, and Tyler noted that the area was not required for public camping. The cost of building was seen to be highly variable, dependent on the type of house. Lumber had to be freighted from Sonora or Tuolumne and common rough lumber cost about $60 per thousand board feet, delivered to Baker's. If logs were the primary building material, they could be obtained nearby, and a 12' x 12' house would cost only about $150. Permit fees were recommended to be $10 per year for Baker's Station summer home sites.

Tyler's survey report had stated that water for the residences could be provided by a small stream "originating in a spring [that] flows between lots 1 - 4 and will furnish ample water for all purposes." Apparently, water was ultimately obtained for this tract by the State Highway Commission's water system for its maintenance station at Baker. The 1931 right-of-way permit for the water system noted that permittees in the Baker Station Tract would be allowed to get their water for domestic purposes by

paying a prorata share of the cost of the system. (See StF History File/Places/Baker Station.)

Apparently in 1911, the State of California Highway Commission had constructed a stock corral for their work on the Sonora-Mono Road. Located on the north side of the road, it was near existing improvements that consisted of a 12' x 16' shake store house and barn. On the south side of the road was a 10' x 12' bunkhouse. By 1911, the state held the permit for these other improvements, and although it is thought that they pre-dated the Highway Commission's arrival at Baker's Station, it is not known for certain whether they bought or built them. In 1923, the California Highway Commission established its highway maintenance site at Baker Station, but apparently due to an administrative oversight, did not secure a permit until 1931 on the 1.6 acre piece of land. (See StF History File/Places/Baker Station.) The maintenace station was located immediately north of the 4 lots that comprised the Baker Station Tract. Construction of the station underscored the the rapidly expanding importance of automobile travel through the area and the improvement of the Sonora-Mono Road to the status of a reliable, summer-time, trans-Sierra, automobile route.

All but Lot 1 at Baker Station Tract had been cancelled due to their closeness to the highway.

Bone Spring

The report of survey for the Bone Spring summer home sites was completed by Ranger Tyler in early 1921. Located at Brightman Flat along the Sonora-Mono Road, the original tract covered an area of about 3 acres and included 9 residences and 1 barn lot. By the late 1950s, the Bone Spring Tract had expanded to 24 lots, one of which (Lot 15) had been taken out to allow for a road. These lots ranged from .3 acre to 1.12 acres.

Water was available from a spring on Lot 1 and was to both provide water for the summer homes as well as to be available for the "traveling public at all times." Like Baker Station Tract, the cost of constructing a 12' x 12' log house would be $150 and it was estimated that to have lumber from Sonora delivered would be a minimum of $250. The rental fee was recommended to be $10, and Tyler was adamant about assuring good sanitation. Tyler also noted that this location was not needed for a public camp since there was a campground a mile away at Brightman Flat.

Brightman Flat Tract

In the early years of Stanislaus National Forest administrative history, Brightman Flat was the Summit Ranger Station. At about 5,800' elevation, Brightman Flat Tract was located on the Sonora-Mono Road, only about 15 miles west of Sonora Pass. In addition to its proximity to the Ranger Station, it was adjacent to the Dardanelle Resort. If not from the outset, ultimately there were lots on both sides of the Sonora-Mono Road. The report of survey for this tract was submitted in February, 1918 by Ranger Joseph E. Elliott. It is not yet known how many lots were laid out in Elliott's initial 6 acre survey, but ultimately there were 74. Hunting and fishing were the main recreational attractions. Ample water was available from Brightman Creek which flowed through the tract. Additionally, the Middle Fork of the Stanislaus bounded part of the tract. There were "plenty of logs for log houses nearby," and lumber could be

freighted from Sonora or the Madary Mill. Sanitation was the major concern with summer homes in Brightman Tract, and it was predicted that "there will be a great many summer homes in the vicinity within a few years." $10 was the recommended yearly fee, and special attention had been paid to reserve "sufficient space" for public camping.

The survey report for the Fern Dale Tract was submitted in February 1920, also by J. E. Elliott. A small area comprising only about .9 acre and having the same characteristics, it was soon consolidated with the Brightman Flat Tract.

An interesting insight into the methods used for these surveys is provided in the recollections of Ranger Elliott's son, Joe, Jr.:

> Speaking of summer homes, it was at both Pinecrest and Brightman Flat that a future lands officer, who would consider summer homes improper use of public lands, and had sinned at an early age [referring to Joe Sr.]. In those days and even later, summer home tracts were surveyed on the front and sides with a staff compass and a chain, but no survey was made of the back side. This took care of any error of closure. (In a few years, after the summer home permittees moved the corners to their liking, the original error of closure was incidental). The sin occurred in this manner. My father would establish a front corner of a proposed summer home lot by driving in a wooden stake. He then stood me at the age of about six over the stake with instructions to hold on to the zero end of the chain. He would then extend the chain to obtain the distance to the other corners he established while using me as a surveyor's rod to take compass readings. His name appears on the original plat, but not the name of his helper (Elliott, Jr., Part 5:n.d.).

Ultimately numbering 76 lots in the tract, some lots were later eliminated. For example, from a handwritten note on Sheet 8 of a Brightman Flat Tract Map, surveyed in 1945 by F. M. Sweeley and J. T. Kenney, sometime after 1945 the area comprising lots 8 and 63 through 76 was changed from a summer home area to "uses of more general public character."

Buena Vista

Located a few hundred feet northeast of the Dardanelle Resort, the survey for this tract was completed by Ranger Benjamin F. Tyler in August, 1920. It covered only about 2 acres and consisted of 4 lots: 2 on either side of a small tributary to the Middle Fork of the Stanislaus. Tyler noted that by increasing the area by another acre, two more lots could be added "should the demand arise." In other respects, the attractions, qualities and recommendations were the same for this tract as they were for neighboring Brightman Flat. It appears that the 4 lots were coalesced into 2 so that those east of the tributary creek became lot 1 and comprised .86 acre, while the 2 lots on the other side of the creek, comprising .82 acre, became lot 2.

Bumble Bee

The Survey report for the Bumble Bee Tract was submitted by Ranger Benjamin F. Tyler in January, 1921. Initially, Tyler laid out only 3 lots on 1.5 acres, but noted that "we could lay out at least 20 more lots should

the demand arise. By 1921, there were 21 lots in this tract. Located at 5,760' elevation, Bumble Bee was adjacent to the Sonora-Mono Road and is about 34 miles along that route to Long Barn. Bumble Bee Creek was a dependable water source for summer home use. The primary recreational attractions were "exceptionally good" hunting, with fishing within 5 miles. As with most of the other tracts along the Sonora-Mono Road Recreation Area, the cost to build a 12' x 12' log cabin was cited at $150 and $250 for a lumber-constructed home. Similarly, $10 was the recommended yearly site rental fee. Tyler also noted that "No space [was] required for public camping in this area."

Cascade Creek

Ranger B. F. Tyler reported on the Cascade Group of summer home sites in June, 1922. The tract consisted of 6 lots on a little over 2 acres. By at least 1941, an additional lot was added to the tract. The elevation was 5,940', and the two primary recreational attractions again were hunting and nearby fishing. The water supply from Cascade Creek was adequate for summer home use, and provisions could be purchased at Strawberry Summer Resort, 10 miles away. Although there was not an established mail route, mail was delivered to Strawberry at least 3 times each week during the summer. The cost of building a 12' x 12' log house was the standard $150 and the cost of lumber delivered was quoted at $55 per thousand. $10 was, again, the recommended rental fee for each lot. Although Tyler stated that none of the land covered by this summer home tract was needed for public camping, a public campground was laid out adjacent to the Cascade Creek Tract by the early 1940s. With the realignment of the highway in 1950, the campground is currently on the north side of the highway and the tract is on the south.

The Cascade Tract got a water system in 1940 when the Civilian Conservation Corps installed a water system for the Cascade Campground, which was then located in the meadow adjacent to Lot 1. The system included a 1,500-gallon tank. The cabin at Lot 1 had earlier served as the plan shack room for engineers working on the Bay Bridge before it was dismantled and rebuilt at Cascade (Berven 1992:n.p.).

Cedar Grove

The survey report for Cedar Grove tract was completed by Ranger B. F. Tyler in June, 1922. It consisted of four lots on about 2 acres, fronting 200' from the Sonora-Mono Highway at an elevation of 6,300. A small stream located between lots 1 and 2 was to be the water supply for the tract. Hunting and fishing were the recreational attractions, and supplies could be obtained at Douglas Station Resort, just 3 miles away. Mail service was also available from there during the summer months.

Again, logs for home building were available nearby, and the cost of building a 12' x 12' log house was estimated at $150. Common, rough lumber hauled from Sonora would cost $60 per thousand board feet. Again, sanitation was a primary concern, and $10 per year was the recommended rental fee. The tract map was completed by Forest Examiner, G. Miller in 1921. His map shows the tract was just 1,200 feet from the bridge crossing of the Middle Fork of the Stanislaus River. The lots ranged from .27 to .45 acre. Each had 100' frontage to the Sonora-Mono Highway, and the depth of the lots ranged from 166' to 200'.

Chinchilla Lot

Surveyed by J. R. Hall and F. M. Sweeley late in 1940, this "recreation residence" in Township 4 North, Range 18 East, Lot 9 of Section 30, abutted the old Sonora-Mono Road. A residence was built in conjunction with a "fur farm," but when the chinchilla operations ceased, apparently in 1950, the 1.1 acre portion of the lot with the residence was sequestered from the rest of the lot. The residence was allowed to remain under a limited tenure special use permit, but the remainder of the lot was eliminated from the permit area. No permits currently exist for the Chinchilla Lot (Rosenbaum 1993).

Cow Creek

The survey report for Cow Creek Tract was submitted by Ranger Tyler in June, 1922. The tract elevation was 5,780'. Surveyed so that the lots surrounded Cow Creek Guard Station and pasture, none of the original lots were over 500' from the Sonora-Mono Highway, and the tract was on both sides of the highway. The highway was relocated such that the entire tract is currently east of Highway 108. It appears that the tract laid out in September, 1920 may have been lots 1 through 16 (with no lot 13). Subsequent additions were made, inclusive to lot 33, in 1925 through 1927. Lots 34 through 67 were surveyed in latter 1939--lot 16 was also subdivided in that year and lots 5, 6 and 30 were resurveyed. At the time that the tract was formally laid out, it was already partially occupied, and permittess for lots 14 through 16 had constructed a 2,000' ditch and pipeline from Cow Creek as a water supply. Later, the ditch became the dividing line between the Cow Creek and Leland Creek sections of the tract. Leland Creek was also cited as a plentiful water supply source.

The prime recreational attractions were good hunting and fishing. Provisions were obtainable at Strawberry or "Pine Crest," just 4 and 6 miles away. Mail service reached the Strawberry Summer Resort at least 3 times a week during the summer months. Logs for home construction were available nearby and the cost of construction for the familiar 12' x 12' log house was the usual $150. Lumber delivered from Sonora or Tuolumne was about $50 per thousand. Again, it was pointed out that great care needed to be taken relative to good sanitation, and that permittees should be "compelled" to construct sanitary latrines. The recommended rental fee was $10 per year for lots having 125', or less of frontage to Sonora-Mono Road and $15 for larger lots. It was pointed out that lots 7, 8, 15 and 16 had been surveyed for summer home use "several years ago before we realized that the demand would be so great." Consequently, they were "much larger and more desirable than the lots surveyed in the past two years." Lot 14 should also probably have been included in this list, being .91 acre. Lot 7 was .55 acre, lot 8 was 1.19 acres, lot 15 was .72 acre and lot 16 was .53 acre. Undoubtedly relating to the desirability of this tract, it was specified that fees should be adjusted every 5 years. Provision for a "public camp" was made adjacent to the summer home tract, northwest of the highway. This campground along Cow Creek has subsequently been closed (Rosenbaum 1993).

The Cow Creek Guard Station was destroyed by the Forest Service during Jack L. Reveal's tenure as Summit District Ranger, between 1948 and 1960.

In July, 1979, the Cow Creek and Leland tracts formally reorganized with two different improvement associations. Many of the cabins were renumbered. (See Appendix 4).

Deadman

Ranger Benjamin F. Tyler submitted his survey for Deadman Tract in January, 1921. This small group consisted of only two lots on one acre, located near the Sonora-Mono Highway, about 600' north of Deadman Creek's confluence with the Middle Fork of the Stanislaus, at 6,300' elevation. These lots were surveyed especially for the summer home lot applicants who selected them, and Ranger Tyler thought the tract could only possibly accomodate another 2 lots, when the need arose. Very good hunting and fishing were the area's main recreational attractions.

Logs for home building were available within 1/4 mile of the tract. $10 was the recommended rental fee, and Tyler again noted that public camp ground space was not "desired or required" at Deadman.

By 1929, however, Jesse R. Hall and C. K. Barker laid out not just 2 more lots, but a dozen more, on the opposite (west) side of the Middle Fork. They also made provision for a riverside picnic ground between the 2 areas of the tract. By 1931, an additional 4 lots were added, again on the west side of the Middle Fork.

Rhea E. McIntyre, now of Twain Harte, has written a personal history of Deadman Tract. It begins in 1928 with recollections of her husband and his parents meeting three other families to camp at Deadman Flat Campground. They all met there again the following summer. There were cabin sites available on the road side of the river, but the four families were firm in their desire for lots across the river. They took their proposal to the Stanislaus Headquarters in Sonora, and it was rejected on the grounds of other nearby lots already having been designated, surveyed and available. Upon appeal of this decision to the Regional Office, 12 additional lots (numbered 3-14) were laid out in addition to the two lots already built upon (numbered 1 and 2). Of these four families, the Smoot's took Lot 5, the Bridgefords took Lot 6, the Parkinsons took Lot 12 and the McIntyres took Lot 14. In response to the new permittees' need to build a bridge over which to access and haul building materials to their lots and following direct correspondence with [Louis] Barrett, the permittees on that side of the river organized themselves as the Dead Mans Flat Improvement Association on July 12, 1930. The permit to construct the bridge was then approved and an agreement arranged between the Association and bridge contractor, Raymond Diehl. The bridge was constructed that summer. Soon after its completion, Dr. Parkinson attached a paddlewheel to it which was lowered into the water whenever he wanted to generate electricity and lifted out when he wanted the lights out. The wheel "proved to be to great a strain on the bridge" and it was later removed--the bridge collapsed in 1945. Another bridge was built at a cost of about $4,500, nearly 9 times what the Association paid for its 1930 river crossing (McIntyre n.d.:1-12).

The McIntyre manuscript provides insights into the backgrounds and varied motivations of the permittees in this tract, the history of the Dead Man Improvement Association, the changes in permittees over the years and

the permittees' relationship with the Forest Service. It also reflects summer life in the tract and a strong and deeply felt sense of place among many permittees for their recreation residence and its environs.

Douglas, East

No survey report has been found for the East Douglas Tract, however, 3 map sheets exist. The earlist was from a B. F. Tyler survey in 1925 (sheet 1). This map depicts the location of the improvements that constituted the Douglas Station Resort. The lodge occupied a 5 acre lot on the north side of the Sonora-Mono Highway, west of Baker Station. Nine structures, presumably small cabins, and a linen room were located on the south side of the highway, directly across from the lodge, and between the Middle Fork of the Stanislaus and the highway. Penned-in on the map is that this was the Mathieson & Williams and then Mathison & Down Resort. Sheet 2 was from a 1927 survey by George Miller and an addition in 1931, also surveyed by Miller. It appears that the 1927 survey was for lots 6 though 11 and that the 1931 survey was for lots 1 through 5 and 12 through 14. The southeast corner of lot 8 was 723' east of the northeast corner of the "Nelson Resort Tract," probably the Douglas Station/Mathieson & Williams/Down Resort. Lots 1 though 14 were located north of the Sonora Mono Highway. Sheet 3 was produced from a compass survey by Jesse R. Hall and J. A. Carey with information gathered in 1933 and 1937, covering lots 15 through 22. This sheet also included the location of lots 1 through 14, from Miller's survey, to show the relationship of this group with lots 15 though 22. This latter group was located south of the Sonora-Mono Highway, between the highway and the Middle Fork of the Stanislaus.

Douglas, West

A report of survey for this tract has not been located the 1931 correction of the plat shows that there was a compass survey by George Miller in both 1921 and 1926, with addition of lots 6 through 9 in 1931. This tract was located rorth of the Sonora-Mono Highway and West of the Douglas Resort in Section 27, Township 6 North, Range 20 East. The tract was on the north side of the highway, and lot 2 was located directly across the highway from what is identified as the J. D. McCarty house. The lots in this tract ranged from .35-acre to .52-acre.

Hells Half Acre

This appears to have been a summer home site created to accomodate a prior use. The "Miscellaneous Tract" sheet in the Recreation Atlas, Part II lists Otto J. Mourou as the permittee.

Leland Meadow

Ranger B. F. Tyler summitted his report for the Leland Meadow Tract in spring of 1923. This 1 1/2 acre, 3 lot tract was located 2 miles off the Sonora-Mono Highway, over a mountian road. The elevation was 6,500' and the area's main recreational attractions were good hunting and fishing. The spring-fed water supply was characterized as "rather scarce" but it was thought that, by digging wells, at least 5 additional lots could be accomodated. Strawberry was 4 miles away, and provisions could be purchased there. The cost of building a 12' x 12' log house was the usual $150, with lumber costing about $50 per thousand, delivered on site. Again, sanitation was a prime concern, and, again, $10 was the recommended annual rental fee.

The tract map was made from notes taken by Tyler in 1921 and '22. It is bounded on two sides by the Herring Creek and the Strawberry cattle drift fences. According to handwritten notes made on the map, lot 3 appears to have never been leased, and was subsequently cancelled. Lot 1, used as range facilities by Garaventa, Martin and Sanguinetti, comprised .7 acres. Lot 2, encompassing 1/2 acre, was occupied by the Bert Reed residence by special use permit dated 12-20-43. Early in 1948, Reed relinquished his residence and the improvements were purchased by J. C. Garaventa, J. W. Martin and Joe Sanguinetti to be used as range facilities for the Herring Creek grazing allotment. This undated (post 1948) notation stipulated that Leland Meadow tract was to be eliminated as a summer home area and was to be devoted to use as a range headquarters.

Lower Strawberry Lake, Lower Strawberry Lake Addition and North Shore

Research done to date indicates that Lower Strawberry was the first actual tract to be laid out on the Stanislaus specifically for the purpose of providing summer home sites. Following "as closely as possible" the February, 1916 instructions by the Forester, Lower Strawberry Lake Tract was surveyed by September, 1916. 31 sites were defined, and they averaged 100' along the lake shore by 200' deep. Twenty were located in the northwest shore and eleven on the south shore of Strawberry, now "Pinecrest" Lake. The report on the survey noted that this tract had sites that required little preparation before building. The tract was located at an elevation of 5,600' and was 23 miles from the nearest rail station at the town of Tuolumne. Tuolumne also claimed the nearest automobile garage and hotel. The nearest post office was at the town of Confidence, 16 miles from Strawberry Lake, and the nearest telephone station was only .2 miles away at the town of Strawberry. By 1940, the Lower Strawberry Lake Tract had 191 lots, including lots 245 through 250, inclusive (StF 1940:12). The LSLT Addition was a process of adding lots which appears to have commensed in 1926 and concluded by 1940. The Addition comprised all other lots at Pinecrest, except for the North Shore Tract. The North Shore group was apparently the last laid out at Pinecrest. Sweeley and Meyer noted that, despite the fact that this tract could not be provided with water by an existing improvement association, "the original permittees were insistent in their demand that the lots be laid out." The North Shore permittees organized their own association in August, 1938 (StF 1940:14, 16).

The Pinecrest basin was a likely place for summer home tracts, and it was the first area on the forest to be considered "fully developed." Quoting from 1940 Recreation Management Plan:

> The largest recreational development on Government land in the Stanislaus Forest is that at Pine Crest. The dam creating Strawberry Lake was completed by a power company about 1915, and within a year the Forest Service had let a permit for a resort on the lake and had surveyed the first group of summer home lots. The development has grown steadily in size and popularity, and is now one of the principal playgrounds for the residents of Central California. There are now 354 summer homes, two resorts and 55 acres of campground at the lake... (StF 1940:5).

Before 1948, when the Summit District's boundaries were expanded in order to achieve a more balanced workload, the Strawberry/Pinecrest Lake area was part of the Sonora/MiWok District of the Stanislaus National

Forest. Summit District headquarters had been at Brightman Flat in the summer and moved down the hill to the Supervisor's Office in Sonora during the winter (Reveal 1984:2). Strawberry Lake had traditionally been a mountain recreation area, enhanced by the enlargement of a small natural lake by damming the South Fork of the Stanislaus and creating a series of reservoirs built between 1856 and '58. These dams were built by the Tuolumne County Water Company in order to provide dependable water supplies, primarily for mining in the Columbia and Sonora areas, but also to help meet growing domestic use needs. Later abandoning the two dams further upstream, the dam at Lower Strawberry Lake was improved and enlarged (Conners 1989:passim). During one construction episode in 1915, a two-story crew house was built as quarters for the dam construction crew. This building later became the Pinecrest Resort (Elliott, Jr. Part 5:n.d.).

In 1918, Mrs. James Diamond secured a permit for the area that became the Pierson-Diamond Resort, and it had been her practice to graze hogs in the Pinecrest basin (StF 1940:16). By the time of the summer home survey report for the Lower Strawberry Tract, Pierson and Diamond planned to provide transportation to the tract and to their resort by operating an "automobile stage line" from Sonora and Tuolumne. The prime recreational attractions listed in the report were good stream fishing, good lake fishing in Lower Strawberry, good bear and deer hunting a short distance from the lake, and hiking trails through the area and beyond, to Hetch Hetchy and Yosemite valleys. Already, Lower Strawberry Lake was being regularly stocked with fish. To give the prospective permittee an idea of the costs of building a summer home, the report noted that the nearest sawmill was Hyatt's, 20 miles distant by road, and that rough common lumber delivered to the Lower Strawberry Tract would cost about $30 per thousand board feet. Doors, windows and the like would have to come from Tuolumne.

During this early period of summer home site promotion, the Stanislaus was attempting to arrive at a fee schedule that was consistent with similar home sites on similar forests in the Region. For Lower Strawberry, the fees used for summer home sites on the Plumas and Eldorado National Forests were used as the index, where $10 per year was charged for comparable lots. This represented a fee increase for the Stanislaus where, in accord with Ayres' 1914 circular, residence permits had been issued for $5 per acre and $2.50 for each additional or portion of an acre. Though not all of the residence permits on the Stanislaus had contained provisions for fee adjustments, most of them issued after 1914 stipulated that adjustments could be made every 3 to 5 years.

The only restrictions that appear to have been placed on the prospective residence permittees at Lower Strawberry, additional to those in the standard summer home special use permit, were that each lot was to have a fly-proof sanitary outhouse "in accordance with the specifications of the State Board of Health," and that table refuse, tin cans and the like, should be disposed of in pits.

Water for the tracts was also a prime concern. For Lower Strawberry, forest officials saw the Pierson and Diamond Resort development at the west end of the lake as facilitating provision of water for summer home residences. The resort owners had applied for water rights from the North Fork of the Tuolumne, and the Forest Service was poised to grant rights of

way for the pipelines with permit clauses that stipulated the provision of water to summer home residents for a small fee. Pierson and Diamond were very amenable to this arrangement and further stated to Forest Service officials that, as the number of summer homes increased, the resort owners would pipe water to the homes. In the event that their application to the State Water Commission was denied, Pierson and Diamond proposed development of a spring on the east side of the lake. Water would be pumped into tanks and on to the resort. This pipeline would pass along the backs of Lots 21 to 31, where "Ts" would be placed in the line to supply the summer residents with water.

Interestingly, no mention was made in the Lower Strawberry report about provision for public camping. A concern, even as early as the Ayres circular of 1914, the Forest Service wanted to assure that summer home tracts would not preempt public camping by utilizing all of the prime recreation spots for residents. The Forest Service did, however, apparently seek to use the summer home idea to redirect what was termed "household camping"--a practice that for many was a blight on the national forests. Household camping was a common practice, particularly accelerated by the popularity of auto travel, where a group set up a household in the woods: with toilet facilities, clothes lines, cooking areas, sleeping areas, and the like. Where this type of camping was concentrated, as happened at Pinecrest, a plethora of problems arose. Forest Service officials reasoned that, by offering summer home tracts, household camping would diminish.

An intriguing sidenote to the report on the Lower Strawberry Tract was the Mitchell case. Mitchell had been granted a permit for construction of a slaughter house during the 1915/1916 re-construction of the Strawberry Dam by the Sierra and San Francisco Power Company. The slaughter house was situated only about 1/4 mile from the tract, and was along the access road that all residence permittees had to pass to reach their lots. Further, during this dam reconstruction period, S&SFPCo used the ground around the slaughter house as "a dump for huge piles of tin cans, etc. The slaughter house and piles of refuse around it constitute the breeding place for millions of flies and are extremely offensive." It was recommended that the slaughter house be burned, since that the construction project was complete, and that the dump be buried. It was also implied that the Forest Service encourage Mitchell to perform this clean-up work by informing officials at S&SFPCos' main office in San Francisco of the situation.... "It is known that if the Power Company says the word the slaughter house permittee will clean up, because he is anxious to secure more of the Power Company's meat business."

Demand was extremely high for summer home sites in the Pinecrest basin. The summer home community there had such a high level of integration in Forest Service business that the reverse of the Stanislaus' 1939 forest map was both an advertisement for the Pinecrest Lodge and a lot map. In addition to individual summer home lots, there were also a number of organizational camps surveyed. These included Camp Bob McBride of the Yosemite Area Council of Boy Scouts of America at the northeast end of the lake, surveyed in 1945.

Associations

To deal with common problems of permittees at Pinecrest--including water, sanitation, power and protection--a number of tract permittees associations were formed. Such associations of National Forest permittees were encouraged by the Forest Service and provisions for them were included in Regulation A-9 of the Use Book and Manual. The first was established in about 1922 and became known as the Old Association. This Lower Strawberry group did not have a constitution or by-laws and it operated under an undated agreement with the Forest Service. It appears that the prime impetus for this association was securing a water supply from Gooseberry Spring on the east side of the lake. A mutual agreement allowed the Association to use the Gooseberry water right--which the Forest Service had secured from the state--to supply its members (lots 1 through 191) while furnishing free water to part of the original public campground and to Forest Service buildings, including the guard station that was located behind Diamond's Resort, on the corner of Highland Way and Lakeshore Drive. The Forest Service supplied the pipe and laid it (StF 1940:12 and Fisher 1986:14). In 1931, the "New Association" was created and operated under an agreement with the Forest Service. One of the primary motivators for this association was to provide its members with a water storage facility. The Forest Service, again, cooperated by providing two, 10,000 gallon redwood tanks that had been confiscated during a Prohibition raid. The Forest Service installed one of the tanks and the New Association installed the other in 1934. Ownership of the tanks remained with the Forest Service, and water supplies were secured from the North Fork of the Tuolumne and an unnamed branch of the North Fork. Permits for this water were also secured by the Forest Service, and the Forest Service engineered a project to pipe water from the North Fork to the storage tanks. The New Association also purchased 4,300 feet of 3-inch pipe and the Forest Service installed it using Civilian Conservation Corps labor--a CCC camp was located at the abandoned Pickering Lumber Company Camp Strawberry I, now the University of California Camp Blue. The New Association agreed to supply free water to the part of the original campground not serviced by the Old Association, to furnish free water to the new Meadow View public campground and to provide all the necessary fittings (StF 1940:13).

Another association was formed in 1938 which included lots 1 through 12 and one institutional lot (230) located on the north shore. Their water supply was a group of springs near Herring Creek on which the Forest Service filed for water rights. The water system was completed in 1939. Lots 245 through and including 250 on the southeast shore of the lake were not, at least by 1940, covered by the New Association's water system. They were able to utilize overflow when it was available and, at times, carried water form the lake. 1939 was also the year when residential power was introduced to Pinecrest (Fisher 1986:15). All of the permittees at Pinecrest were members of the Pine Crest Permittees Association, created in late 1939 as an umbrella organization (StF 1940:14,15). The Stanislaus worked very closely with this group, preferring to work with the over-arching organization rather than with the individual tract groups. A sign of the closeness with which the Forest operated with the Pinecrest Permittees Association was that its secretary for 10 years during the 1950s was Arlene Reveal, Summit Ranger Jack Reveal's wife. The nation-wide National Forest Permittees [Recreation] Association is thought to have "had its roots in Pinecrest" (Reveal 1984:8). The National Forest Recreation

Association was formed in 1948 and initially represented commercial special use permittees. However, the recreation residence permittees soon organized themselves as a division of the NFRA (Berg 1975:163).

The tracts at Lower Strawberry Lake were, perhaps, the first on the Stanislaus to have the trappings of a nearly full-service community. Probably contributing to this was the gradual year-round nature of residence use in Pinecrest, part of which is attributable to the explosion in popularity of winter sports in the 1940s and '50s--particularly snow skiing. Resort permittee Karl Defiebre developed "Karl's Ski Hill," a portable ropetow on the corner of Sugar Pine and Tuolumne avenues (Fisher 1986:14). (For a synopsis of the development of Karl's Place, a Pinecrest landmark, see StF 1940:17-20.) There was also a 400', portable ropetow with a 70' fall at Pinecrest Lodge that was usuable when the reservoir was low. It was dismantled at the end of each ski season (StF 1940:211 and Reveal 1984:6). Cross-country ski areas were also being developed in the area, such as the Sierra Ski Way. In 1949, Dodge Ridge ski area opened, further increasing the winter use of the Pinecrest area (Fisher 1986:16). Because the intent of recreation residences was not year-round occupance, this pattern developed into another source of conflict--that of recreation residences becoming primary residences. A result was a policy whereby permittees using their residences year-round prior to 1970 were allowed to continue to do so. When their improvements were sold or transferred, that privilege was discontinued. (See 2720 letter, dated June 3, 977 to Senator Alan Cranston from Regional Forester Douglas R. Leisz. Located in 2720 closed files for FY 73).

By a September 28, 1933 letter to the Stanislaus Forest Supervisor from Acting Regional Forester L. A. Barrett, no more sites were to be laid out on the Strawberry Lake shore, and only when a water supply for domestic use was available for the remaining unrented, surveyed sites, would they be available for rental. Barrett noted that remaining unsurveyed lands around the lake were needed for public use and/or there was not a suitable water supply (L/Uses-Stanislaus. Letter taped to the survey report for Lower Strawberry Lake in the Recreation Atlas, Part II).

As conflicts mounted between various uses of Strawberry Lake, forest officials were forced to look at situations where "highest and best use" between summer homes and general public uses was the most clouded. Some of the first determinations to cancel existing permits at Lower Strawberry were for lakeshore lots and for those adjacent to public campgrounds by the lake. Traugh and Morse's 1945 inspection report recommended that:

> ...a minimum of 3 and desireably 5 of these homes should be removed. Perhaps the best recommendation at this time would be that at least 3 of 5 be removed within a period of 5 years and a total of 5 be removed within a period of 10 years. The administrative handling of this problem, of course, is going to be much more difficult to consumate... and will require a very skillful approach in order to avoid far reaching appeals (PSR 1945:38).

In the 1960s, conflicts between summer home and other uses more available to the general public gained momentum on the Stanislaus National Forest. These antagonisms were undoubtedly fueled not only by the steep

increases in recreational use of these lands in the ensuing years, but also by the Zeitgeist of egalitarianism that came to characterize that decade and into the next. Largely boiling over during the 13-year tenure of Forest Supervisor Harry D. Grace, between 1959 and 1972, differences between Pinecrest basin summer home permittees and Forest Service officials' plans to attenuate recreation residence use in favor of public campgrounds and improved beach access resulted in Congressional Hearings in 1966. Though concerning broader issues and broader geographic contexts, the Stanislaus summer home controversy was in the spotlight of these Hearings regarding summer homes on public lands. (See 89th Congress, 2nd Session, hearings on HR 954, HR 1062, HR 3034, etc., June 20, 1966, referenced in Berg 1975:121).

Probably in the 1980s, the Summit District Recreation Officer, at the request of the Pinecrest Permittees Association, formalized a renumbering and redesignation of the three tracts in the Pinecrest basin. The Lower Strawberry Lake Tract, the LSLT Addition and the North Shore Tract were combined into the Pinecrest Recreation Residence Tract. This was prompted by the desire to simplify emergency and other services to the residences where the cabin numbers were not sequenced by location. (See undated, 2720 letter by Edmund A. Rosenbaum to the permittees. Located in Summit Ranger District files.)

Mill Creek

The survey report for the Mill Creek summer home site was submitted by Ranger Tyler in June, 1922. Adjacent to the Sonora-Mono Highway, this group consisted of four lots over two acres at an elevation of 6,280'. Mill Creek was cited as the water source for this tract, not exceeding 40' from any of the lots. The prime recreational attractions were good fishing within an hour's drive and plentiful deer and smaller game hunting in the area. Provisions were available at Strawberry, 12 miles distant. The cost to build a log house was the usual $150 for a 12' x 12' cabin, and it was estimated that rough, common lumber would cost $55 per thousand, delivered at Mill Creek. Sanitation was again listed as a primary concern and $10 was again the recommended yearly rental fee.

Though Tyler mentioned that the area was not needed for public camping, a 1926 addition to the Mill Creek Tract posited a campground between the highway and the lots, on both sides of Mill Creek. Two additional lots were also depicted, and a third new lot was added at another unspecified, post-1926 time, totaling 7 lots in the tract.

Niagara

Ranger Tyler submitted the report for the Niagara Tract in March of 1923. Consisting of only 2 lots on 1 1/2 acre, Tyler judged that the site could accomodate an additional 5 lots. The two original lots consisted of one residential and one commercial lot. The tract was adjacent to the Sonora-Mono Road and was at an elevation of 6,530'. Niagara Creek was noted as the water supply and it flowed between the two lots. Hunting was cited as the primary recreational attraction, and good fishing was nearby. Supplies could be obtained from Strawberry, just 17 miles away. The 12' x 12' log house was estimated to cost $200, and rough common lumber could be delivered from Sonora or Tuolumne for $65 per thousand board feet. Sanitation was again spelled out as a primary concern, and $10 was the

recommended residential lot fee, while $25 was recommended as the minimum for commercial lots.

A 1927 tract map added 2 additional residential lots, east of lot 1.

W. J. Perryman

A survey report has not yet been located for Perryman's occupancy, however, George Miller completed the field survey in August, 1927. Located in Section 6 of Township 5 North, Range 19 East, Perryman's improvements were on a .37 acre lot. "Woods house and barn" are noted as being very near, to the west. Interestingly, the plat, completed in October of 1927, was identified as the "Clark Special Use Eagle Ranger Station." A note on the reverse of the plat notes: "to be closed out 10-31-51."

Riverside

The report of survey for the Riverside Tract was submitted by Ranger Tyler in June, 1922. The tract was comprised of 7 lots on about 3 acres and was located adjacent to the Sonora-Mono Road in Section 23, Township 6 North, Range 18 East. The elevation of the tract is 6,000'. These lots were located within 35' of the Sonora-Mono Road. The primary recreational attractions were good hunting and fishing. Provisions were obtainable from nearby Douglas Resort, just 6 miles distant, where mail could also be picked-up twice a week during the summer. The cost of building a 12' x 12' log cabin was the familiar $150, and the cost for rough cut lumber delivered to the tract site was estimated to cost $60 per thousand board feet. Sanitation was, again, a concern. Rental fees were recommended to be $10 per year for all of the lots in the tract, and Tyler judged that "ample reservations" had been made "to accomodate public camping in this locality." The Brightman Flat public campground was located 200 yards to the east.

George Miller completed the field survey for this tract in September, 1926 and made corrections to the line for lots 4 and 5 in 1927.

Twin Buttes

The report of survey for the Twin Buttes summer home sites is undated, however, the fieldwork for a resurvey was completed in 1925 by George Miller. The lots were near Brightman Flat and within 500' of the Sonora-Mono Highway; they were also near the Stanislaus River. Miller's map shows 8 lots and the report of survey noted that there were 6 lots on an area of 5.9 acres. The elevation of the tract was 5,850' and it was located in the south half of Section 30, Township 6 North, Range 20 East. The primary recreational attractions were listed as good hunting and fishing. The estimated cost to build the familiar 12' x 12' log home was the familiar $150, with lumber having to be hauled from Center Camp. The survey reporter even recommended that permittees on lots 3 and 4 be allowed to cut logs off their lots for constructing a home, under a timber sale agreement. Sanitation was, again, a concern--the survey report noting that "all permittees should be compelled to construct sanitary latrines as it is probable that there will be a great many summer homes in the vicinity within a few years." $10 per year was the recommended charge for rental of lots at Twin Buttes Tract, since the tract was deemed "very desireable."

Wagner

A survey report for the Wagner Tract has not been located, however the compass survey for lots 1 through 18 was completed by George Miller in 1931. The tract is located in Section 15 of Township 6 North, Range 19 East and is situated near the Stanislaus River and adjacent to the Sonora-Mono Highway. Little is known about the genesis of this tract, but it is possible that it got its start from being a summer cow camp of the Airola family of Calaveras County, who had permits for lots 7 and 8.

1950s... CHANGE IN RECREATION RESIDENCE POLICY

It was not until 1949 or '50 that the Stanislaus began converting its annual "terminable" summer home permits to 20-year permits under the provisions of the Term Occupancy Act. According to Jack Reveal, the Summit District Ranger during that period, this was the first time many permittees on the district really understood the nature of their permits, most of them earlier believing they had open-ended use of their summer home lot as long as they complied with the requirements of the permit (Reveal 1984:8). Although Ranger Reveal credited this improved understanding to the conversions from terminable to term permits, the more formidable agent of change may have been events in 1947 at Pinecrest. Stanislaus and Regional officials had, for several years, desired additional space for public camping at Pinecrest. Thirteen homeowners were notified that they would have to move their cabins, but all of the permittees were offered other lots in the area (San Francisco Chronicle 1962). By 1951, the Stanislaus had ceased surveying recreation residence tracts, and by the '30s and '40s, any summer home additions were primarily made by expanding existing tracts (PSR 1945:32). Moreover, several summer residence permittees, forest-wide, had to move their improvements or rebuild on lieu lots that replaced those that were too close to highways or came into direct conflict with other overriding uses. As places where lieu lots could be offered on the Stanislaus dwindled to zero and as regional and national direction moved away from the more generous policy of private residential use of public lands, alternatives for less contentious solutions to cancelled permits decreased commensurately.

National forests in California had cooled to the concept and practice of recreation residences and were increasingly seeing it as a use that was rarely consistent with the spirit of "highest and best use," a founding credo of the Agency. It appears that the last recreation residence tracts to be surveyed in California were in 1958. It was not until the mid-'50s that the Forest Service officially quit advertizing recreation residences on a national level. In 1966, the program was formally terminated, and an Agriculture Bulletin even noted that "...in locations where recreational pressures have built up beyond expectations,... it has become necessary to arrange for eventual cancellation of some permits to make room for public facilities (Berg 1975:89,90 and USDA/USFS 1965:41). By that time, nationally there were 2,215 recreation residence tracts in national forests, averaging ten residences per tract. Together, they accounted for 106,000 visitors at one time. Over half of the recreation visits to summer homes occurred in California, and California had over 6 times the visits of any other individual state (USDA/USFS 1965:41).

For long-time summer home permittees on the Stanislaus, especially those along Highway 108, a feeling of betrayal was part of the emotional mix when the Forest Service proposed any tapering of recreation residences or their privileges. These permittees believed they had been instrumental in saving the

Agency from being taken over by the Department of Interior--or, at least, had preserved the general integrity of the Stanislaus National Forest's boundary by preventing Interior from expanding Yosemite National Park north- and westward, encompassing the Highway 108 area. Ranger Jack Reveal wrote that it was "legendary that the Forest established the summer home tracts along 108 to generate public support of the National Forest and to render the land unsuitable for a much-feared northward extension of Yosemite National Park." This take-over was perceived by the permittees in the area as spearheaded by the "Ickes crowd" (Reveal 1984: 8). There is a likely shred of truth to this, however Secretary of Interior Ickes and his efforts to move the Forest Service from the Department of Agriculture to Interior--or, under a new Department of Natural Resources--occurred during the early years of Franklin D. Roosevelt's presidency which began in 1933... well after the tracts along Highway 108 were established. The reference may more accurately refer to Secretary of Interior Albert B. Fall, under President Harding. Early in the 1920s, Fall sought to return national forests to the administrative umbrella of Interior, a move which generally met with strong disapproval from the Forest Service and the timber industry (Steen 1976:238). In a broader context, it would be a provocative question to explore if there is a correlation between the Forest Service's enthusiasm to establish summer home tracts and the perceived threat by its leaders of an administrative take-over by the Department of Interior.

The enormous increase in mobility and in use of the National Forests for recreation brought the issue to a head on the Stanislaus under Forest Supervisor, Harry Grace's tenure. In 1962, the permittee owners of nine homes on the shore of Pinecrest Lake were notified by Grace that they would have to move their homes by 1972 and further, that the government might not be able to provide them with lieu sites. These recreation residences were built in the early 1920s and had 20-year permits that had been renewed. Several prominent central foothill families were among those affected, including the Segerstroms, Coffills and Stevenots. This action was prompted by the desire of Stanislaus and Regional officials to enlarge the public beach area at Pinecrest Lake and to provide space for additional public recreation developments at Pinecrest. The plan was revealed at a meeting of the Pinecrest Permittees Association. These actions ignited a huge controversy. The local Sonora newspaper "Sierra Lookout" column noted that the proposal to remove the nine cabins at Pinecrest and "the possibility of removing more than 150 others" has raised the charge "of 'dictatorship' and 'communism' leveled against the Forest Service officials who announced the campground expansion plan" (Union Democrat 1962a & c). The Tuolumne County Board of Supervisors adopted a resolution, sponsored by Supervisor Ralph Thiel, against the Forest Service plans to terminate the nine permits. Further, the Board and individual cabin owners sought support from their Congressmen and officials of other mountain counties who could be affected by similar actions by other national forests (Union Democrat 1962b). Congressman Harold T. "Bizz" Johnson came to hear the permittee's arguments and was moved to bring the matter to the 88th Congress. There, he persuaded his colleagues to "drastically scale back [Forest Service] plans... to reshape Pinecrest" by broad cancellations of recreation residence permits (Fisher 1977:16).

Like other counties in California whose lands were largely administered by the Forest Service, Tuolumne County typically supported recreation residence permittees when conversions of home lots to general public use were proposed. The Stanislaus National Forest encompasses portions of Alpine, Calaveras,

Mariposa and Tuolumne counties, and the percentage of their land bases are 99%, 54%, 88% and 85%, respectively. Further, county governments generally encouraged the Forest Service to add taxable improvements on public lands and especially resisted efforts to remove a tax base, once established. Indeed, revenues for recreation residences were a major issue of recreation residence critics, believing that permit fees were far too low in a modern context. Early manual direction was that the annual charge for summer homes was not to be based upon the highest real estate value, but instead on a "fair ground rental of the area involved" and the purpose of its use. It was to consider the summer homes accessibility and "special advantages" it offered, such as views, lake shores and access by good road (USDA/USFS 1926:7-L). Apparently beginning in the early 1970s, the Stanislaus began to do or contract for formal real estate appraisals. In 1973, an "Appraisal of 660 Summer Home Lots, Stanislaus National Forest, California" was completed by contact (Ford 1973) and "Appraisal and Report on the Recreation-Residence Summer Home Tracts in Calaveras and Alpine Counties" was completed by the Forest Service (StF 1973). These findings were updated by the "Appraisal Report, Recreation Special Use Sites," also completed by contract. These documents formed the basis for adjusting permit fees. By the 1950s, the Forest Service had determined that recreation residence fees should be 5% of the appraised value of similar undeveloped land, however the Stanislaus, like most forests, apparently dragged its feet in implementing the 5% fee schedule. But in time, charges that the cost of administering summer home permits outstripped the revenues and therefore constituted a public subsidy for summer home owners reached a crescendo . In 1963, at Congress' behest, the General Accounting Office investigated these charges and found that four of the six forests that had the most summer homes were calculating fees well below the 5% guidance. The Eldorado was one of the forests investigated, and the GAO found that recreation residence annual fees were $138,000 less than that which would have been collected on the 5% basis. The GAO urged the Chief of the Forest Service to emphasize improvement in recreation residence fee administration. Often with implementation of the 5% fee, came steep fee increases. In these cases, the fee hikes were made incrementally. Just prior to World War II, recreation residence fees in California had been no more than $50 per year, but by 1975, the average fee was $225 (Berg 1975:106-108)

Though today, the controversy seems to turn around private privilege versus public use, when the concept of summer homes on national forest lands was conceived and throughout its boom years, the Forest Service viewed the program as a desireable private use which was favored over commercial development. As a general rule, permittees for the same lands, if used for commercial developemtns were charged a higher rate than if used for private use. The choice the Agency perceived seemed to be between individual, private use versus commercial use. Quoting from the Use Manual:

> The protection of public interests will be the guiding principle in the apportionment of special use privileges, the general rule will be to allow the free play of business principles and laws of competition, unchecked by administratively created monopolies of lands or privileges (USDA/USFS 1926:8-L).

Seen in the light of the Forest Service's preoccupation in its formative years with guarding against monied interests, monopolies and the use of public lands to enrich the few, summer home policies and the enthusiasm with which they were embraced can be seen as a way the Agency tried to allow the common individual of modest means to enjoy their forests in a way that nurtured a personal relationship with nature rather than a commercial one. Recreation

residence ownership has fostered strong attachments to place and landscape, fulfilling the broad intention of the early policy makers and, through the means, creating public policy grist for years to come. As features on the national forest landscape, recreation residence tracts are distinctive in their purpose and and to their time.

Endnote and Thoughts for Future Research

Administrative Subdivisions, Stanislaus National Forest

The administrative divisions on the Stanislaus have changed. The Forest Supervisor's office was located in a downtown Sonora office. Like now, there were four ranger districts, however, their names and the administrative boundaries have changed. The Sonora Ranger Station was located at the Sonora Post Office. The Sonora Ranger administered much of what is now the MiWok Ranger District and also included the Pinecrest area--a place of concentrated recreation residences which, in 1948 became part of the Summit Ranger District. The Tuolumne Ranger Station was located at the Groveland Post Office. This ranger administered essentially what is now the Groveland Ranger District. The Brightman Flat Ranger Station was at the Dardanelles Post Office. The Brightman Ranger administered the northern part of what is now the Summit Ranger District. The Calaveras Ranger Station was located at the Murphys Post Office, and administered essentially what is now the Calaveras Ranger District.

Future Research

There are more questions raised by this brief overview of recreation residences on the Stanislaus National Forest than those which are answered. For example, in analyzing the names of the initial recreation residence permittees on the forest, various questions of non-western European de facto exclusion arise. Also, are there fundamental differences between recreationally inspired residential patterns on national forest lands and those on forest lands not administered by the Forest Service? Although the activity level in creating recreation residence tracts peaked in the latter 1920s on the Stanislaus, when were the peaks and valleys in the actual number of occupied lots and what are the probable causes? Will/has the appeal of the Eldorado National Forest's Land Management Plan regarding a questioning of "highest and best use" had any affect on, for example, permit renewal practices in the Central Sierra forests? What is the rate of the suburbanization on lands administered by the Stanislaus; when has it accelerated or slowed and what appear to be the primary causal factors?

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Maps/Atlasses/Survey Notes

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Maps/Atlasses/Survey Notes
Stanislaus National Forest, continued

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Tables

1 Tabulation of recreation residence information from various recreation use statistical reports, including forms 2300-1, 446, and U1. All reports were by calendar year. (Several entries seem incorrect, however, trends are apparent.) Available in StF History File, 2300/Recreation, Supervisor's Office, Sonora, CA.)

APPENDIX 1
-EARLY PERMITTEES-

BIG OAK FLAT RECREATION AREA

El Portal Tract

Lot	1	Joseph M. Nesbit
	2	James Halstead
	3	Eugene E. Foley
	4	Mr. & Mrs. Ira N. Goss
	5	Charles B. Swick
	6	Frank Gordo
	7	F. F. Creason
	8	P. E. Paul
	9	John Salmi
	10	Clarence H. Hamrick
	11	J. M. West
	12	L. C. Burke
	13	Dr. Herbert L. Smithson

Peach Growers Tract

Lot	1	E. E. Gudnason
	2	Theadore Will
	3	R. J. Collins
	4	R. C. Barsch
	5	J. B. Benjamin
	6	Jno. M. & C. Milliken
	7	Walter Rugh
	8	Dr. W. L. Stanley
	9	Vail & Francis Rasmussen
	10	John R. Garrison
	11	L. M. Nass
	12	Earl F. Haines
	13	H. T. Clark
	14	Mrs. John C. Whipple
	15	John C. Cahill, Jr.
	16	J. E. Van Horn
	17	Walter Meuser
	18	William Loux
	19	Fred Hopper
	20	Albert Hagecorn

Peterson's Cabin and Corral Site

	1	Peterson

BUCHANAN ROAD (CLAVEY) RECREATION AREA

Eleanor Mining Company's Campsite (surveyed 9-14-16)

Lot	1	A. L. Andresen

EBBETTS PASS ROAD RECREATION AREA

Big Meadow Tract

Lot	1	cancelled
	2	A. H. Patterson
	3	Lloyd R. Fronefield
	4	Earl R. Edmiston
	5	L. V. Peterson
	6	Dr. I. B. Thompson
	7	George Orr
	8	G. R. Barkhorn
	9	planned resort area
	10	Joseph and Frances J. Benincasa
	11	Williams and Blackwelder
	12	I. L. Barnickol
	13	William S. Blaney
	14	John E. Funk
	15	Gus F. Morris
	16	Hugh Roach
	17	Opal Jaton
	18	C. H. and Paul C. Windham
	19	J. W. Maynard
	20	D. S. Howell
	21	Don F. Bennett
	22	J. J. Sweet
	23	Huffman and Ingalls
	24	George B. Kroh
	25	Mrs. Nadine Laughlin
	26	O. D. Sharpe
	27	cancelled
	28	Howard P. Witten
	29	Walter C. Jacobsen

Hermit Valley

Lot	1	F. G. Stevenot
	2	Bruce M. Stephens, M.D.
	3	Calestini and Gianelli
	4	Stuart B. Stephens, M.D.
	5	V. A. Rodden

Lake Alpine

Lots	1-5	[entries erased and noted as "eliminated, too close to highway"]
	6	Ray Friedberger
	7	Thomas S. Lossing
	8	Charles J. Stone
	9-11	[entries erased and noted as "eliminated, too close to highway"]
	12	Hilton C. & Delores Shearer
	13	Oscar T. Hodal
	14	Eugene L. Russell
	15	M. E. Graham
	16	Edward H. French
	17	Donnelly and Hass

	18	James Greig
	19	W. B. Prahser
	20	Mrs. Thomas A. Stealey
	21	Gianelli and Minard
	22	H. N. & Mary E. Young
	23	Paul A. Mountz
	24	Reehling and Andersen
	25	Harry W. Thompson
	26	F. Will Keuchler
	27	Edward G. Gilgert
	28	John F. Blinn
	29	C. R. & Ethel E. Leisenring
	30	William N. Nankville
	31	Prof. George Colliver
	32	Charles B. Berolzheimer
	33	[entry erased, with note: "too small, see letter of 9-19-45 to H. D. Stephens"]
	34	Mark M. Morris
	35	Leslie S. Nelson
	36	-lot cancelled
	37-38	[entry erased, with note: "too close to highway"]
	39	E. G. Hall
	40	Burnall and Ioffini
	41	Alan Benner
	42	W. M. Rees [later cancelled]
	43	Charles J. Seibel
	44	F. D. Bolton
	45	Otto A. Vossler
	46	Harry L. Hendley
	47	H. D. Stephens [in lieu of lot 33]
	48	Mr. & Mrs. W. E. Ream [in lieu of lot 2]
	49	Basil Lee Winslow
	50	W. S. Needham
	51	Mrs. Judy McCleary
	52	California Christian Church
	53	Palo Alto Military Academy
	54	Y.M.C.A. of Stockton
	55a-f	Lake Alpine Lodge [J. E. Feeney]
	56	Lake Alpine corral
	57	[note: "cancelled, originally set aside for a fur farm; cancelled, not desireable use in residential area"]
	58	[note: "for an organization lot in connection with 52... cancelled for public use 2-10-59"
Pacific Creek		
Lot	1	Louis De Shera -cancelled [too close to highway]
	2	-cancelled [too close to highway]
	3	William H. Nelson
	4	-cancelled [too close to highway]
Pacific Heights		
Lot	1	Olivia Barden
	2	Raggio and Treat
	3	-cancelled

	4	Lester Raggio
	5	James H. Valentes
	6	Jay Price
	7	Mrs. J. P. Lemue
	8	D. G. Worley
	9	Albert O. Schlichtmann [cancelled]
	10	-cancelled
Pacific Valley		
Lot	1	E. V. Selme
	2	H. S. Gaskill
	3	-cancelled
	4	Hunt range headquarters
	5	Mrs. A. J. Batteate
	6	Rosasco and Strecker
	7	William R. Brown
	8	C. Elmo Fore
Stanislaus Meadow		
Lot	1	E. W. Weirich
38-Mile		
Lot	1	Mary A. & Ray A. Gamba
	2	Frank & Mae Cobarubia
	3	John T. & Estelle Markle
	4	Nellie L. Ferren
	5	John T. & Louise J. Pliler
	6	Shank
Tryon Meadow		
Lot	1	Sels M. & C. C. Van Loben
	2	Lee Raggion
	3	Sels & P. J. Van Loben
	4	Sels & M. J. Van Loben
	5	Elizabeth V. & L. S. Chamberlin

SONORA-MONO ROAD RECREATION AREA

Baker Station		
Lot	1	Garnet T. Barron
Lots	2-4	-cancelled (too close to highway)
Lot	5	Baker Highway Maintenance Station
Bone Spring		
Lot	1	Frank Burgson
	2	Mitchel Terzich
	3	Dr. R. Bromley
	4	Lowell Ralph
	5	H. Dambacher
	6	Mrs. A. Foletti
	7	W. J. Barron
	8	C. M. Fleishhacker
	9	Edson Caldwell
	10	John Engels

	11	
	12	Ralph Allen
	13	Wilma Sipes
	14	John C. Bynum, Jr.
	15	V. L. Nelson
	16	
	17	J. H. Coupin
	18	Mrs. Rose Rouiller
	19	Richard Nelson
	20	
	21	
	22	
	23	
	24	

Brightman Flat (including Fern Dale)

Lot	1	Mrs. G. D O'Brien
	2	Mrs. Zenobia Hampton
	3	H. H. Hackett
	4	Emil Coffee
	5	Mrs. H. L. Cottle
	6	H. N. Eriksen
	7	C. F. Eddelmann
	8	Howard F. Capps
	9	F. M. Fellows
	10	Otto Brand
	11	Henry A. Wills
	12	Reed and Alexander
	13	Inez Meader
	14	Crittenden Hampton
	15	Ole C. Bjorge
	16	R. F. Wells
	17	O.P. Rod
	18	Smith H. Bibens -cancelled
	19	Madonna & Bulotti
	20	M. A. Johnson
	21	H. E. Zimmerman
	22	James P. Calder
	23	Isaac Watson
	24	Mrs. F. C. Harder
	25	Ada G. Wolfe
	26	John A. Marconi
	27	Henry Sonntag
	28	A. L. Pogolotti
	29	Vincent Rege
	30	James J. Lowe
	31	Mrs. L. B. Raab
	32	Mrs. Mae E. Lee
	33	Bob Mineni
	34	Attilio Bacigalupi
	35	H. W. Lee
	36	H. W. Lee
	37	Anne B. Hettman

38	Frank Swass
39	I. J. Larsen
40	Richard B. Cox
41	D. S. Troth
42	Jasper D. Mills
43	C. W. and C. Ellen Balzari
44	Mr. & Mrs. L. H. Elliott
45	R. Carignani
46	L. E. Alderson
47	James H. Alderson
48	P. J. & Gladys Ellis -cancelled sometime after 1932; too rocky, no sewage disposal
49	Robert W. Cantril
50	Mr. & Mrs. Elliott
51	J. N. Ba;;amtyne
52	De Esta Cook
53	R. G. Johns
54	Patrick Frazer
55	Helen H. Verdi
56	James A. Runser
57	Albert Roen
58	Eleanor Erickson
59	George Stammerjohann
60	Peter Rudi
61	Martin Hagen
62	Mr. E. L. & Mrs. Dorothy Foster
63	
64	
65	
66	
67	
68	
69	
70	
71	
72	
73	
74	
75	
76	

Buena Vista

Lot	1	F. E. Irving
	2	Robley Appel

Bumble Bee

Lot	1	Laura M. Crawford
	2	T. M. Martz
	3	E. Peterposten
	4	R. A. Cleaveland
	5	Wayne C. & Lucille Keeney
	6	Wayne D. & Florence L. Salter

	7	L. W. & Florence Chaffee
	8	W. M. Amerine
	9	Evelyn Mayman
	10	Vernon L. Baird
	11	Mrs. J. G. Anderson
	12	Herbert M. & Madge Brockett
	13	R. J. & Elizabeth P. Shiell
	14	O. R. Harader
	15	Charles A. Clements
	16	P. F. & Clarice P. Peikert
	17	Ray & Isabel Heimann [later, Edwin Burt]
	18	W. E. & Fay Sherry
	19	Helen E. & James Smith
	20	R. W. Amerine
	21	Ruth E. & M. C. Welch
Cascade (Creek)		
Lot	1	Ben Orognon
	2	Michael Rosemont
	3	Alex B. Koughan
	4	Willis H. Watsons
	5	Matt R. Griffeath
	6	Jane Goddard
	7	Emil N. Bansmer
Chinchilla Lot		
		Charles H. Wallace [later, Tom & Lorraine Deaver]
Cedar Grove		
Lot	1	Kate S. Oneto
	2	Joseph Cademartori
	3	Robert C. Hendricks
	4	Carl & Clara Frunk
Cow Creek		
Lot	1	Myrnie Gifford
	2	Florella K. Finney
	3	Margot Carr
	4	W. R. Hoffman
	5	Mrs. W. E. Booker
	6	C. C. Berryhill
	7	Paul J. Cooper
	8	John Grohl
	9	Parlor Courtland, N. S. G. W.
	10	Dora R. Wigley
	11	Orrin Ralph
	12	Ruth A. Lemieur
	13	No lot
	14	Harry O. Ball
	15	E. G. Whitney
	16	Parlor Courtland, N. S. G. W.
	17	Owen H. Miller
	18	H. E. Shipman
	19	Marion C. Barr

	20	E. E. Gibbons
	21	C. E. Amick
	22	Arthur Roberts
	23	B. L. Blackmore
	24	Melvin E. Lemieux
	25	Ruth M. Blazek
	26	Luby and Beman
	27	James Musanter
	28	Mobley and Love
	29	Eugene & Erwina Meyer
	30	Alevin Rosslow
	31	H. A. Krucke
	32	Mrs. Gladys Bottero
	33	Richard E. Macey -cancelled, too close to highway
	34	Harry & Helen J. Granberg
	35	Andrew & Alice Hamlow
	36	Mr. & Mrs. E. F. Kellog
	37	Luther Gentry, Jr.
	38	Edward C. & Celia Niven
	39	W. J. & Laura R. Meder
	40	O. B. & Grace Viola Ney
	41	James S. Rairden
	42	Byron W. & Maxine B. Clayworth
	43	J. T. Prouty
	44	R. & Suzan Humble
	45	L. E. Lambert
	46	Percy C. & Florence G. Hutchings
	47	Ray and Douglas
	48	Lt. & Mrs. Dana R. Riser
	49	Schuyter and Simon
	50	Mrs. Earl P. Heidt
	51	Elizabeth & Karl Lindquist
	52	Donald F. Olsen
	53	Gordon W. Allen
	54	J. L. Mullally
	55	Glenn W. Taylor
	56	Glen L. Ramont
	57	Anthony A. Hansen
	58	Kenneth W. James
	59	Floyd M. Lane
	60	Pearl Eggers
	61	Carl H. Oru
	62	Elgin E. Kersten
	63	Louis Biorge
	64	Johnson and Whitmore
	65	Willmer A. Walter
	66	Carl O. Griesner
	67	R. E. Perrin

Deadman

Lot	1	Lance Baird
	2	R. C. Reed
	3	J. F. Thwing
	4	Helen E. Ahearn

	5	Rulon S. Smoot
	6	Mary Bridgford
	7	Newell J. Hooey
	8	Joseph Dixon
	9	Mary A. Wellens
	10	B. E. Trittenbach
	11	Stanley H. Jensen
	12	Lawrence Parkinson
	13	Lyman A. Truckenmiller
	14	A. C. McIntyre
	15	E. R. Davidson
	16	Paul J. Jensen
	17	Charles E. Tambs
	18	Harold D. Stromberg
Douglas, East		
Lot	1	Elmer F. Omar
	2	Dr. A. A. Meyer
	3	Antonia Rodoani
	4	Erman & Rose Veretto
	5	L. C. & Flossie Olsen
	6	B. L. Munroe
	7	A. B. Joseph
	8	William Siem
	9	P. N. Piatt
	10	Evans and Linn
	11	Tom F. Deaver
	12	James O. Olsen
	13	Collet and Lei__ht
	14	W. A. Vaccaro
	15	Col. Harold E. & Alice F. Cloke
	16	Roy A. Moon
	17	Raymond R. Frazer
	18	Deborah C. O'Brien
	19	G. M. & Alice A. Stockton
	20	Stella G. Dunlap
	21	Mrs. R. H. Raymond
	22	Benjamin E. DeRoy
Douglas, West		
Lot	1	Mrs. J. P. Cassidy
	2	B. R. Du Vall
	3	Goodin and Van Vlear
	4	H. W. Shimer
	5	Lewis N. Hawkins
	6	Wilfred McCoy
	7	Richard C. Sweezley
	8	William H. Weston
	9	Wayne Streeter
Leland Meadow		
Lot	1	Garaventa, Martin and Sanguinetti
	2	Bert Reed
	3	[note: "do not lease"]

Lower Strawberry

Lot	1	William H. Riecks
	2	T. N. Fuller
	3	Mrs. Katherine Perry
	4	William J. & Charlotte B. Lund
	5	Mary G. Stidham
	6	Frances K. Williams
	7-8	Forest Service
	9	Roy R. & . M. Anderson
	10	A. E. & M. M. Wagoner
	11	Edna O. Swan
	12	J. V. Salmon
	13	Mrs. F. T. Dieckmann
	14	Mrs. A. J. Pahl
	15	Julius E. & Louise Baer
	16	Robert Thom
	17	Mrs. Erma B. Plummer
	18	Mrs. L. S. Sanders
	19	S. S. & J. M. Lawrence
	20	H. O. Alden
	21	Lila Bell & Albert L. Rhoden
	22	C. A. Webster
	23	E. A. Smith
	24	Mrs. Aug. J. Lang, Jr.
	25	Sagar and Graham
	26	Mrs. D. C. Wood
	27	Miss Rosie Costa
	28	Reba Grillo
	29	Eric J. Segerstrom
	30	Charles Segerstrom
	31	Curtis Lindley, Jr.
	32	Lester L. Clark
	33	Myrtle S. Clark
	34	Nellie F. Norton
	35	Oliver M. Washburn
	36	Ethel M. Scott
	37	F. W. Hosmer
	38	F. C. Chapman
	39	Mrs. J. B. Wilkes
	40	Robert H. Smith
	41	Alice Sanford
	42	Harriet E. Baker
	43	Mrs. E. S. Abbott
	44	J. E. & E. S. Drucks
	45	George W. Gring
	46	Henry B. Mills
	47	Mildred Mettier
	48	Fred A. & Ada B. Dusel
	49	F. S. Allen
	50	Mrs. May P. Baker
	51	W. I. Carpenter
	52	Harville H. Titcomb
	53	Harriet W. Hatch

54 Douglas Zirkle
55 O. E. Johnson
56 Eli Schumacher
57 Fred H. Clark
58 [note: "no lot here"]
59 D. R. Jacobs
60 Edwin Field
61 George A. Ditz
62 R. E. Doan
63 Dr. Hudson Smith
64 Robert Hill
65 Bernard Murray
66 Dr. E. B. Fitzpatrick
67 J. M. Walthall
68 Frank L. McNutt
69 Jack Mehegan
70 Van L. Shaljian
71 J. P. Jollyman
72 M. J. Paulsen
73 Fire Crest Club
74 Harry E. Squire
75 Ernest A. Richards
76 E. C. J. Railton
77 W. J. Armanino
78 Edward Silver
79 Charles M. Weber
80 P.G.& E. Co.
81 Coleman F. Fannin
82 Leland E. Karker
83 Isaac E. Haun
84 Fred W. Whitcomb
85 George H. Marlette
86 James A. Anderson
87 George & Alice Walker
88 W. L. Boldt
89 Julius H. Greenberg
90 Jack Remmers
91 William S. Woodford
92 Melville A. Grant
93 K. J. Lutz
94 [entry erased]
95 George W. Davis, et al.
96 Ernest C. Taylor
97 J. R. Weaver
98 W. B. Dickerson
99 E. S. Carniglia
100 James L. Barrett
101 A. R. Grinstead
102 O. W. Peterson
103 Charles F. Butterfield
104 Margaret O. Wynne
105 Henrietta Wade Decoto
106 W. E. Lynam
107 Mr. & Mrs. L. G. Hoffman

108	A. J. Beckett
109	Raymond R. Morgan
110	Walter F. Dooley
111	Henry R. Bicknell
112	F. W. Confer
113	Geraldine Matteson
114	[note: "in new addition"]
115	Mr. & Mrs. J. A. Rude
116-121	[entries obliterated]
122	Dr. J. B. Shahbazian
123	Gothard S. Tornell
124	George E. Booth
125	E. C. Wright
126	Stewart and Icanberry
127	Otto A. Hoecker
128	Thomas Unsworth
129	Evelyn G. A. Lucas
130	Claud Bell Clawson
131	Irene M. & G. N. Farrin
132	Roy E. Bigelow
133	Fred J. Schmaling
134	Lyford G. Howe
135	Don Neher
136	Frank A. Sather
137	E. W. Smith
138	Mrs. Mary McWalter
139	Cora Pompeo
140	Frank C. Holman
141	H. F. Sack
142	F. H. Triebel
143	Charles A. & Gertrude L. McKenzie
144	Charlotte & F. C. Saxe
145	Melvel M. Hall
146	F. A. Cutter
147	Mrs. F. A. Cressey, Jr.
148	Adelia F. Herbert
149	P. E. Davis
150	Dr. G. A. Therkof
151	J. Warner James
152	Mrs. L. Milton Cutting
153	J. W. Withers
154	George H. Cardinet
155	Jno. H. Southwell
156	Bertha M. Gamble
157	C. P. Bowie
158	Mrs. Douglas Parker
159	E. A. Austin
160	A. L. & E. T. James
161	-cancelled
162	Margaret L. Wooley
163	Henrietta S. Klein
164	H. S. Harrison
165	Stratton & Sgamba
166	Gerhard A. Fisher

167	B. J. Osborne
168	C. Victor Smith
169	Dr. M. N. Hosmer
170	-cancelled
171	Katherine D. Schuring
172	W. C. Walter
173	Neil Harrison
174	Grace S. Coates
175	Neal W. McGrady
176	E. C. Nelson
177	Mrs. J. C. Robins
178	Ian M. Strange
179	J. A. Kasch
180	W. O. Lauretta P. Clark
181	Otto R. Schrader
182	H. H. Daley
183	E. H. Melvin
184	Mrs. Fred Ventuleth
185	H. L. Davis
186	R. S. Prussia
187	J. B. Gordon, Jr.
188	Donald H. & Mabel Atherton
189	M. Irene Sterling
190	J. A. Goolsby
191	F. S. Warren
192	Elda H. Bradshaw
193	Gertrude H. Julien
194	A. Louise Elliott
195	Charles L. Mix
196	Joseph H. Pitschman
197	B. R. Burroughs
198	Everett V. Noe
199	Arthur Kriese
200	Lawrence Olsen
201	Mrs. Robert Spender
202	H. C. Wetmore
203	J. R. Boothe
204	W. C. Peterson
205	-cancelled
206	Maurice Bleuel
207	Arthur L. McLean
208	W. L. Moffitt
209	Maude C. Fleharty
210	J. B. Simms
211	Richard B. Chaplin
212	Laura K. Stearns
213	J. C. Estredo - boat house
214	Mrs. James Diamond
215	Karl Defiebre
216	Cecelia Plummer
217	Dr. Sam R. Downing
218	-cancelled
219	Otto E. Gripp
220	Dr. Warren Allen

221	J. Ward
222	Dr. A. A. Alexander
223	Ilse V. Coney
224	Gerald D. Kennedy
225	-cancelled
226	Elizabeth Edwards
227	Frank Paradis
228	W. L. Maxwell
229	J. W. Holbrook
230	Yosemite Boy Scouts
231	Frank J. & Martha Hudson
232	Dr. Fred H. Kruse
233	Albert A. Elick
234	Darrell Edwards
235	Le Roy Stryker
236	H. W. Cookson
237	W. H. McCabe
238	Juliet S. & Oscar M. Evans
239	H. G & F. W. Burnett
240	William T. Rutherford
241-243	-cancelled
244	-no lot
245	A. K. P. Harmon, Jr.
246	John W. Woods
247	James English
248	Sam Palmer
249	W. & J. Whalman
250	Lloyd Lincoln
251	-garage site
252	Karl Defiebre - Karl's Place (later, California Resorts, Inc.)

Lower Strawberry Lake Addition

1	Garold Staler
2	Helmkamp and Valdix
3	Lester B. Glass
4	Alfred W. Ulph
5	Irvin Hazeltine
6	Max Gadnow
7	Mrs. M. C. Hix
8	Thomas McFarland
9	Dr. H. J. Treleaven
10	Alvin R. Dusel
11	Adeline Bugge
12	Walter E. Colgate
13	Arthur N. Hall
14	L. T. Miner
15	W. H. Bickett
16	A. H. Hohmann
17	Al Stephens
18	John P. O'Connell
19	Pete Freccero
20	Lloyd Semichy
21	Ralph H. & Ruth Bergen

22	G. A. Niehaus
23	A. B. & Eva Overholtzer
24	Matthew DePauli
25	C. C. Cole
26	Florence Brown
27	Sturtevent and Storm
28	Davidson and Martin
29	Frank A. Haedicke
30	James Granger
31	G. H. Springman
32	Ralph R. Beatie
33	E. T. Tuller
34	Elmer S. & Mercuio Church
35	Henry L. Fine
36	Lusky Rowland
37	Edwin & Ethel Woods
38	Mrs. S. Fine
39	Franklin and Williamson
40	Paul C. Parry
41	Forek S. Hinge
42	Jacob Schulmam
43	Donald Armstrong
44	H. D. Currence
45	F. W. Maynard
46	William Brexton
47	Mrs. Rose Evola
48	Willard J. Classen
49	Miss Julia H. Grey
50	Norman J. Robertson
51	Lee Gurley
52	Miss Amy Moore
53	Leonard H. Verborg
54	Scott and Torrieri
55	E. L. Saunders
56	G. P. Wallick
57	C. Jr. & Gladys Ruehner
58	Charles J. Struanell
59	W. M. Wright
60	LLoyd N. Brown
61	Harlan Brown
62	Raymond D. & Dorothy Jones
63	Forrest P. Davis
64	Arthur R. Streeter
65	Fred O. Dietrich
66	Edward Wilson
67	Mrs. R. N. Foster
68	F. H. Krouke
69	Ralph W. Anderson
70	L. D. Lloyd
71	Beard and Dooley
72	Miss Constance Post
73	Robert M. Dodd
74	Karl G. Rohrer
75	Mrs. H. H. Simpson

76	Dr. Bruce Defiebre
77	R. E. Hambrook
78	Mr. & Mrs. Ray L. Shuster
79	Larry E. H. Hunter
80	R. L. Parkinson and M. Franklyn
81	Randolph and Herbert Parks
82	Clarence E. Schoenduby
83	H. H. Sack
84	W. B. Hawthorne
85	F. C. Viscia
86	Irvin L. Gracier
87	Edward C. and Dorothy E. Larsen
88	Gilbert G. Hohmann
89	L. E. Taylor
90	Joseph C. Thomas
91	H. L. Brand
92	John A. Liljegren
93	C. C. Christian
94	E. C. and G. A. Kramer
95	Walter Van Patten
96	Dana W. & Maude B. Cox
97	Lawrence Hunter
98	Miss Vivian F. Kennedy
99	Miss Gustava Hohmann
100	F. D. Blakeslee
101	Mr. & Mrs W. R. Cuckler
102	M. A. Freitas
103	Mrs. Donald Robertson
104	Charles E. Hill
105	William M. Erwin
106	Harry E. Brown
107	John E. Lumsden
108	W. G. Buchanan
109	W. S. Weaver and Ivy M. Swanson
110	Alan S. Vishoot
111	J. B. Robinson
112	Robert B. Corson
113	Robert W. Dodd
114	Withheld
115	In old trust
116	Henry Sylvester and Stanislaus County Farm Bureau
117	[Reserved]
118	Y.M.C.A. of San Francisco
119	Alameda Boy Scouts
120	Miss Ethel F. Webster
121	Stanislaus County Girl Scouts
122	Dr. J. U. Shahbasian
123	Gothard A. Tornell
124	George E. Booth
125	Ernest C. Wright
126	Stewart and Icanberry
127	Otto A. & Anne Hoecker
128	Thomas A. Unsworth
129	Miss Evelyn G. A. Lucas

130	Claud Clawson
131	Irene Farrin and G. Norris
132	Roy E. Bigelow
133	Fred J. Schmaling
134	Lyford and Horic
135	Don Neher
136	Frank A. Sather
137	E. W. Smith
138	Mrs. Mary McWalters
139	Domenick & Cora Pompeo
146	F. A. Traitter
147	[Reserved]
148	Mrs. Ethel F. Webster
150	Dr. H. B. Stewart
151	C. D. & Dagmar Wheeler
152	[hold for TS use]
164	H. S. Harrison
165	Stratton and Sgomba
166	Gehard Fisher
167	B. J. Osborne
168	C. Victor Smith
169	Dr. M. N. Hosner
184	Mrs. Fred Ventuleth
185	H. L. Davis
186	R. S. Prussia
187	J. B. Gordon, Jr.
188	Donald H. & Mabel Atherton
189	Miss M. Irene Sterling
190	J. A. Goolsby
191	F. S. Warren
192	Miss Gertrude H. Julien
193	Eslda H. Bradshaw
194	A. Louis Elliott
195	Charles L. Mix
196	Joseph H. Pitschman
197	B. R. Burroughs
198	Everett V. Noe
199	Arthur Kriese
200	Lawrence Olsen
201	[unreadable]
202	W. C. Sage
203	Wirt and Nevengel
204	R. G. Windeler
205	Frank Gleiss
206	Lawson Riley
207	Harry P. Chapman
208	Miss Ila G. Sullivan
209	James R. Duval
210	E. H. Maryatt
211	Mrs. Hoyt Colgate
212	Frank Matzoll
213	Miss Blanche Shore
214	Grayson Kefauver
215	Ira N. Crose

	216	E. T. & Gertrude Davey
	217	Arthur W. Peterson
	218	D. Vincent Frugoli
	219	Taylor and Swearing
	220	Clegg and Oxsen
	221	H. W. Burkhart
	222	Sidney Losher
	223	Martin Johanson and Ellen Houlihan
	224	Robert L. Peterson
	225	A. J. & Allie Honett
	226	Mrs. Kenneth Maconber
	227	Jack Matheson
	228	Robert G. Irwin
	229	L. B. Warren
	230	Miss Blanche Gehrett
	231	Harry L. Sandow
	232	Henry Schwartz
	233	A. M. Levin
	234	Cunningham and Odeonard Taylor
	235	Norman G. West
	236	Allan D. Smith
	237	Miss Miriam Hogan
	238	John White
	239	Daniel Convery
	240	Maxwell Willens
	241	W. W. Cox
	242	Albert Merchant
	243	Ervin amd Connolly
	244	James H. Pollard
	245-246	[Entries obliterated]
Lower Strawberry Lake, North Shore Tract		
Lot	1	Gene Dorais
	2	Rita Convery
	3	J. L. Buckley
	4	Hart & Smith
	5	Daniel J. O'Kelly
	6	A. G. McClelland
	7	Lowell H. Rankin
	8	V. A. Dunlavy
	9	Mary Long
	10	H. Watkinson
	11	Harry L. Lapape
	12	W. S. Ingram
	13	Hart or Smith
	14	[entry erased]
	15	["hold"]
	16	F. E. Jenkins
	230	Yosemite Boy Scouts Organization site
Mill Creek		
Lot	1	J. F. Harkins
	2	Norman E. Dole
	3	A. B. Meese

	4	S. C. Meredith
	5	S. W. Beeman
	6	Martin Huberty
	7	Frederick C. Turner
Niagara Creek		
Lot	1	J. M. Nightingale
	2	California Highway Commission - camp
	3	Warren Dinesen
	4	James W. Hannon
Perryman		
	1	W. J. Perryman
Riverside		
Lot	1	-cancelled
	2	O. E. Oliver
	3	R. W. Dennis
	4	Mrs. H. Schoellhamer
	5	A. A. Oliver
	6	William J. Cryer
	7	Henry A. Oliver
Twin Buttes		
Lot	1	J. H. Knowles
	2	-cancelled
	3	Brian E. Menzies
	4	Loren N. Stevens
	5	Emmet Mossman
	6	Taraventa and Gardella
	7	Sherman Wetmore
	8	George G. Edwards
Wagner		
Lot	1	R. C. Brandt
	2	Ivan Polakof
	3	Carlisle B. Lane
	4	William Conley
	5	Ira H. Dinwoodie
	6	Manuel A. Rose
	7	Airola's Cow Camp
	8	Airola's Cow Camp
	9	Donald B. Carr
	10	W. H. Dorrity
	11	Charles H. Thompson
	12	Jason B. Day
	13	Paul P. Herrod
	14	Holmes and Widick
	15	James F. Kane
	16	Mr. & Mrs. Carl O. Olson
	17	Mr. & Mrs. F. A. Lawrence
	18	-cancelled [too close to highway]

APPENDIX 2
DATES OF TRACT ESTABLISHMENT

EBBETTS PASS AREA	
Big Meadow	1922
Hermit Valley	1927
Lake Alpine	1925
Pacific Creek	1926
Pacific Heights	1925
Pacific Valley	1927
Stanislaus Meadow	
Tryon Meadow	1920
MISCELLANEOUS	
Emigrant	1922
BIG OAK FLAT	
El Portal	1927
Gamma	1927
Hughes	1927
SONORA-MONO ROAD AREA	
Baker Station	1922
Bone Springs	1921
Brightman Flat	1918
Buena Vista	1920
Bumble Bee	1921
Cascade Creek	1922
Chinchilla	1940
Cedar Grove	1922
Cow Creek	1922
Deadman	1921
Douglas, East	1925
Douglas, West	1921
Hells Half Acre	
Leland Creek	1923
Mill Creek	1922
Niagara	1923
Strawberry, Lower	1916
Strawberry, Lower Addition	1926
Strawberry, Northshore	
Twin Buttes	1925
Wagner	1931

SUMMARY

1916-1918	2	Sonora-Mono
1919-1921	6	Sonora-Mono; Ebbetts
1922-1924	9	Sonora-Mono; Ebbetts; Misc.
1925-1927	11	Sonora-Mono; Ebbetts; Big Oak Flat; individuals
1931-1933	1	Sonora-Mono
1940-1942	1	individual

APPENDIX 3
INSTRUCTIONS FOR ISSUING PERMITS FOR SUMMER HOME SITES
1914, STANISLAUS NATIONAL FOREST

Sonora, Cal.
January 29, 1914.

(Stanislaus L - Uses,)

Instructions in Issuing Permits for Camp Sites:

Circular to District Rangers:

During the summer of 1913 applications began to come in for summer camp sites along automobile roads in the Forest. This class of applications is liable to increase, and after corresponding with the District Office we have arrived at the following rules, which will be in effect all over the Forest:

All of such uses are classed as residences regardless of the kind of house erected by the permitteeor if only a tent is used.

The limit is three acres, but in localities where there is a possibility of a large number of applications on account of especially favorable conditions, such as flats along streams, etc., areas should be restricted to one acre to provide for as many permittees as possible.

The charge will be $5.00 for the first acre and $2.50 for each additional acre or fraction thereof up to three acres. Each permit will stipulate a re-adjustment of prices after three years to provide for possible increase in demand and the consequent increase in value.

In addition to areas for residences it is possible to issue permits for pastures under instructions on page 17 of the Use Manual for the purpose of pasturing saddle horses or milch cows. These pasture permits should be separate uses from the camp site or residence. They may be adjacent to or separated from the residence, dependent upon the location of the feed areas. Great care should be taken not to allow these permittees to monopolize forage used by travelers in this way or to injure the interest of the regular grazing permittees. As a general rule, this class of permittees should not be encouraged to take out pasture permits. Barns or garages built on the same land as the residence should be included in the residence permit with no extra charge.

If you have any localities where there will be demand for residences in the near future you should survey the tract, making a plat of it, to facilitate the issuance of these permits. In surveying out the tract the area should be laid out so as not to allow a monopoly of the best part of the land. For instance, town lots always provide for a greater depth than frontage along streets. In all localities you should provide for camping places for transients.

/s/ R. W. AYRES
Forest Supervisor

APPENDIX 4
COW CREEK AND LELAND SUMMER HOME TRACT RE-NUMBERING

STANISLAUS NATIONAL FOREST
SUMMIT RANGER DISTRICT
REORGANIZATION OF COW CREEK TRACT

In July 1979 Cow Creek Tract formally split into two different associations: Cow Creek and Leland Creek Improvement Associations. Part of that reorganization includes the following renumbering:

NEW COW CREEK TRACT

New Lot Number	Fee Class	Current Lot Number	New Lot Number	Fee Class	Current Lot Number
1	7	10	29	7	51
3	7	11	31	7	44
5	7	12	33	7	43
7	7	14	35	7	42
9	7	32	36	7	49
11	7	15	37	7	41
12	7	16	38	7	48
14	7	20	39	7	40
16	7	21	40	7	47
17	7	17	41	7	39
18	7	22	42	7	46
19	7	29	43	7	38
20	7	23	44	7	45
21	7	19	45	7	37
22	7	24	46	7	9
23	7	28	47	7	36
24	7	25	49	7	35
25	7	27	51	7	34
26	7	26	53	7	1
27	7	52	55	7	2
28	7	50	57	7	3

STANISLAUS NATIONAL FOREST
SUMMIT RANGER DISTRICT
REORGANIZATION OF COW CREEK TRACT

NEW LELAND TRACT

New Lot Number	Fee Class	Current Lot Number
45 LC	7	18 CC
46	7	8
48	8	30
49	8	6
50	8	5
51	8	4
52	8	31
53	8	53
54	8	54
55	8	55
56	8	56
57	7	57

New Lot Number	Fee Class	Current Lot Number
58	7	58
59	7	57
60	7	60
61	7	61
62	7	62
63	7	63
64	7	64
65	7	65
66	7	66
67	7	67

APPENDIX 5
PINECREST TRACTS RE-NUMBERING

STANISLAUS NATIONAL FOREST
SUMMIT RANGER DISTRICT

~1979 pre-E.A.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
Stanislaus National Forest
Summit Ranger District
Star Route Box 1295, Sonora, Ca. 95370

2720

Dear Permittee:

At the request of the Pinecrest Permittee's Association and working with them, a new numbering system for Pinecrest has been worked out. There were many reasons for this but the primary one was for response to emergencies. With the duplication of some numbers and no logical progression of others, it was very difficult for emergency crews to respond to the correct place in a timely manner. This should be improved with the new system. Until all permittees make the change over and use the new numbering system, confusion will still be present. I ask that you make the switch as soon as possible to help keep the confusion to a minimum. As a minimum your number should be on the cabin visible from the road, driveway or trail during summer or winter. Numbers should not be painted over to blend with the cabin. The maximum height is 4 inches.

Enclosed is an amendment for your permit to reflect the number change. Maps, if needed, will be available soon at the Summit Ranger Station. The Forest Service will notify Tuolumne County, PG&E, Pacific Telephone, etc. of the change.

If you have any questions please contact me.

Sincerely,

Edmund A. Rosenbaum

EDMUND A. ROSENBAUM
Recreation/Lands Officer

Enclosures

Stanislaus National Forest
Summit Ranger District

PINECREST RECREATION RESIDENCE TRACT

Previously North Shore Tract (NST), Lower Strawberry Lake Tract (LSLT), and Lower Strawberry Lake Addition Tract (LSLAT)

New Lot Number	Current Lot Number	
1	1	NST
2	2	"
3	3	"
4	4	"
5	5	"
6	6	"
7	7	"
8	8	"
9	9	"
10	10	"
11	11	"
12	12	"
13	212	LSLT
14	108	"
15	222	"
16	20	"
17	220	"
18	19	"
19	217	"
20	18	"
21	216	"
22	17	"
23	101	"
24	16	"
25	102	"
26	15	"
27	103	"
28	14	"
29	104	"
30	13	"
31	105	"
32	12	"
33	106	"
34	11	"
35	107	"
36	10	"
37	109	"
38	9	"
39	110	"
40	80	"
41	111	"
43	140	LSLT
45	207	"
46	6	"
47	99	"
48	5	"
49	98	"
50	4	"
51	97	"
52	3	"
53	96	"
54	2	"
55	95	"
56	1	"
57	93	"
58	81	"
59	92	"
60	82	"
61	91	"
62	83	"
63	90	"
64	84	"
65	89	"
66	85	"
67	88	"
68	86	"
69	87	"
70	115	"
71	108	LSLAT
72	203	"
73	202	"
74	109	"
75	113	"
76	96	"
77	122	"
78	123	"
79	124	"
80	125	"
81	126	"
82	127	"
83	128	"
84	129	"
85	130	LSLAT
86	131	"
87	132	"
88	133	"
89	134	"
90	135	"
91	136	"
92	137	"
93	138	"
94	139	"
95	146	"
96	150	"
97	151	"
98	152	"
99	Pinecrest Perm.	
100	233	LSLAT
101	234	
102	235	"
103	236	"
104	237	"
105	238	"
106	239	"
107	240	"
108	241	"
109	242	"
110	243	"
111	244	"
112	107	"
113	112	"
114	106	"
115	111	"
116	105	"
117	110	"
118	104	"
119	103	"
120	102	"
121	95	"
122	97	"
123	94	"
124	98	"
125	93	"
126	99	"
127	92	"
128	100	"

Pinecrest Tract (previously North Shore Tract, Lower Strawberry Lake Tract and Lower Strawberry Lake Addition Tract.)

New Lot Number	Current Lot Number	
129	91	LSLAT
130	101	"
131	90	"
132	70	"
133	56	"
134	69	"
135	57	"
136	68	"
137	58	"
138	67	"
139	59	"
140	66	"
141	60	"
142	65	"
143	61	"
144	64	"
145	62	"
147	63	"
148	29	"
149	28	"
150	30	"
151	27	"
152	31	"
153	26	"
154	32	"
155	25	"
156	33	"
157	24	"
158	34	"
159	23	"
161	22	"
163	21	"
164	35	"
165	193	"
166	190	"
167	192	"
168	189	"
169	191	"
170	188	"
171	196	"
172	187	"
173	198	"
174	186	"
175	199	"
176	184	"
177	197	"
178	168	LSLAT
179	195	"
180	169	"
181	194	"
182	200	"
184	204	"
186	205	"
188	18	"
189	20	"
190	17	"
191	19	"
192	16	"
193	206	"
194	15	"
195	207	"
196	14	"
197	208	"
198	13	"
199	209	"
200	12	"
201	210	"
202	11	"
203	211	"
204	10	"
205	212	"
206	9	"
207	213	"
208	8	"
209	214	"
210	7	"
211	215	"
212	6	"
213	216	"
214	5	"
215	217	"
216	4	"
217	42	"
218	3	"
219	43	"
220	2	"
221	44	"
222	1	"
223	45	"
224	218	"
225	46	"
226	219	"
227	47	LSLAT
228	220	"
229	48	"
230	221	"
231	49	"
232	222	"
233	50	"
234	223	"
235	51	"
236	224	"
237	52	"
238	225	"
239	53	"
240	226	"
241	85	"
242	227	"
243	83	"
244	228	"
245	81	"
246	229	"
247	79	"
248	230	"
249	77	"
250	231	"
251	75	"
252	232	"
253	73	"
254	245	"
255	71	"
256	246	"
257	72	"
258	74	"
259	76	"
260	78	"
261	80	"
262	82	"
263	84	"
264	86	"
265	87	"
266	88	"
267	89	"
268	54	"
269	55	"
271	36	"
272	37	"
273	38	"

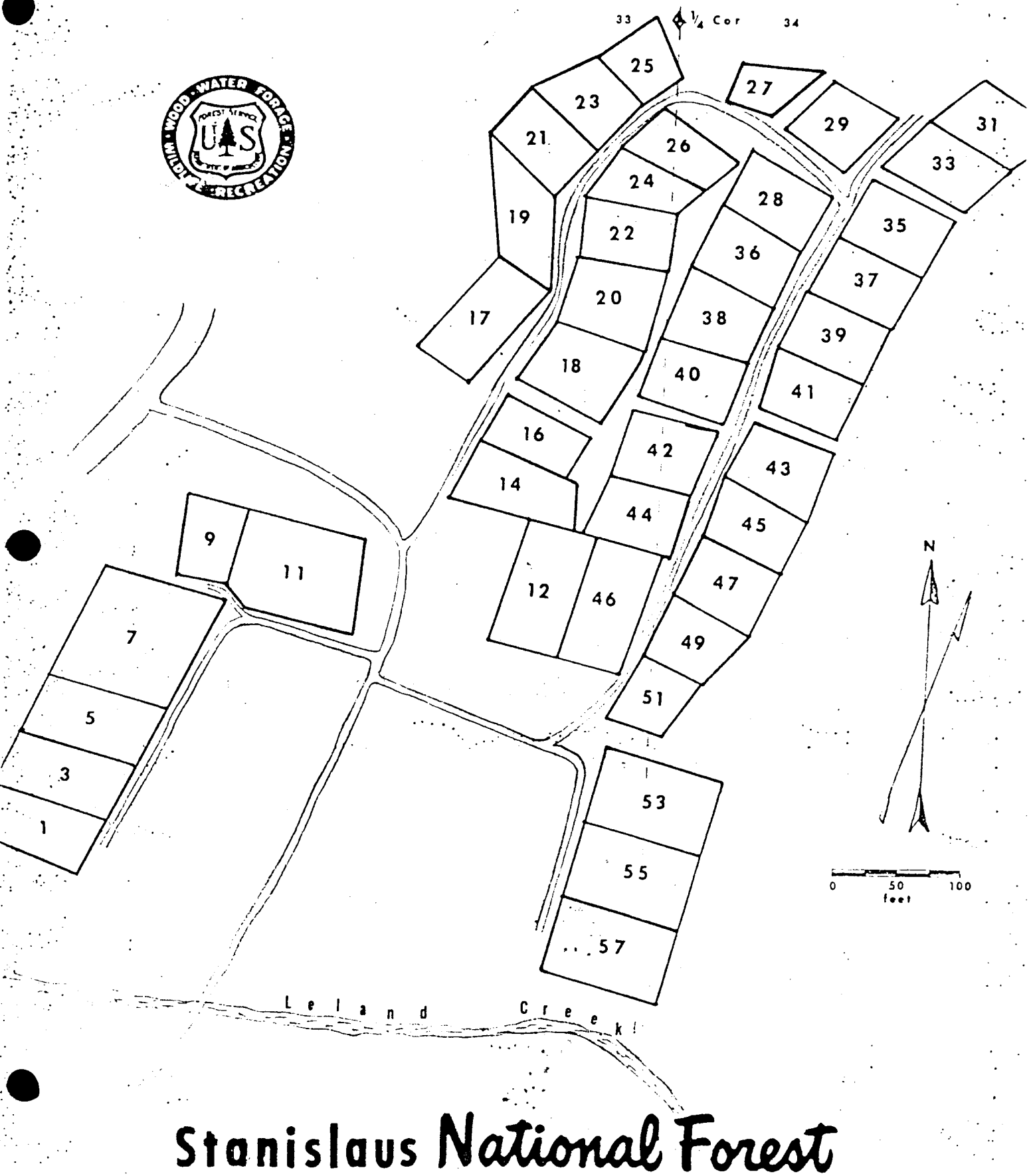
Pinecrest Tract (previously North Shore Tract, Lower Strawberry Lake Tract and Lower Strawberry Lake Addition Tract.)

New Lot Number	Current Lot Number		New Lot Number	Current Lot Number		New Lot Number	Current Lot Number	
274	39	LSLAT	326	142	LSLT	375	79	LSLT
275	40	"	327	141	"	376	78	"
276	41	"	328	57	"	377	234	"
277	182	LSLT	329	56	"	378	148	"
278	185	LSLAT	330	55	"	379	149	"
279	180	LSLT	331	44	"	380	245	"
280	167	LSLAT	332	43	"	381	246	"
281	178	LSLT	333	42	"	382	247	"
282	166	LSLAT	334	41	"	383	248	"
283	176	LSLT	335	40	"	384	249	"
284	165	LSLAT	336	113	"	385	250	"
285	174	LSLT	337	39	"	390	1264	LSLAT
286	164	LSLAT	338	209	"	391	1253	"
287	173	LSLT	339	38	"	392	1263	"
288	163	"	340	210	"	393	1254	"
289	172	"	341	37	"	394	1262	"
290	162	"	342	211	"	395	1255	"
291	171	"	343	36	"	396	1261	"
292	49	"	344	31	"	397	1256	"
293	54	"	345	229	"	398	1260	"
294	48	"	346	32	"	399	1257	"
295	53	"	347	232	"	400	1259	
296	47	"	348	33	"	401	1258	"
297	52	"	349	238	"			
298	46	"	350	34	"			
299	51	"	351	239	"			
300	236	"	352	35	"			
301	50	"	353	240	"			
302	112	"	354	59	"			
304	45	"	355	60	"			
305	143	"	356	61	"			
307	144	"	357	62	"			
309	160	"	358	63	"			
310	175	"	359	64	"			
311	159	"	360	219	"			
312	177	"	361	147	"			
313	158	"	362	221	"			
314	179	"	363	224	"			
315	157	"	364	206	"			
316	181	"	365	68	"			
317	156	"	366	67	"			
318	183	"	367	66	"			
319	155	"	368	65	"			
320	154	"	369	233	"			
321	153	"	370	235	"			
322	152	"	371	237	"			
323	151	"	372	203	"			
324	150	"	373	204	"			
325	145	"	374	226	"			

COW CREEK TRACT

Summit Ranger District

T 5 N R 18 E MDM



Stanislaus National Forest

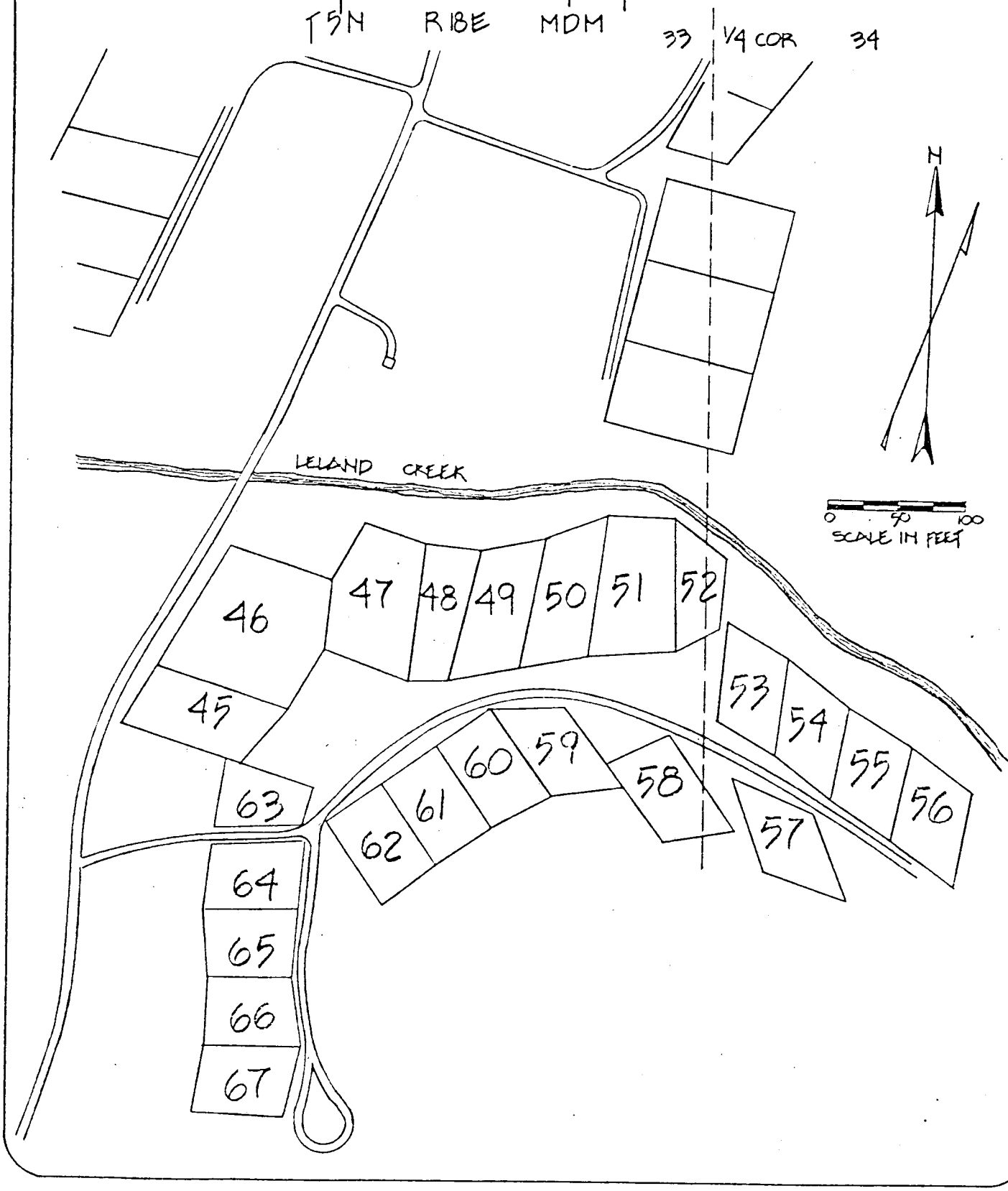
EAR
12/79

62e

LELAND CREEK TRACT

SUMMIT RANGER DISTRICT

T5N R18E MDM



STANISLAUS NATIONAL FOREST

6/80

APPENDIX 6
PINECREST BASIN TRACT MAPS, BY DATE
-FROM THE STANISLAUS RECREATION ATLAS, PART II-

Lower Strawberry Lake Tract

Sheet 1	1926	resurvey
	1940	Lot 251 and workers area
	1939/40	resurvey
	1941	improvements survey
Sheet 2	1926	resurvey
	1931	retrace
	1941	revised
Sheet 3	1926	resurvey
	1931	Lot 252 resurvey
Sheet 4	1926	resurvey
Sheet 6	1939	resurvey
	1941	resurvey
Sheet 7	1926	resurvey
Sheet 8	1926	resurvey
Sheet 9	1926	resurvey
Sheet 10	1926	1926 resurvey; 1927 lots 232-237
Sheet 11	1926	resurvey/ lots 245-250 in 1931
Sheet 13		campground

Lower Strawberry Lake Tract Addition

Sheet 1	1930	44 & 59-63 206-218 in 1938
Sheet 2	1930	lots 1-115
Sheet 3	1926	lots 18 & 163-200, 204-205 in 1938
Sheet 4	1927	lots 116-117, 1929 lots 219-232, 1938/39 lot 245
Sheet 5	1927	
Sheet 6	1939	resurvey
Sheet 7	1941	resurvey (Boy Scout)
Sheet 8	1926	lots 96-146, 1938 lots 233-244
Sheet 9	1940	survey (corral)
Sheet 10	1941	survey (corral)
Sheet 11	1959	

APPENDIX 7

RECREATION RESIDENCES - STATISTICAL REPORT EXCERPTS
STANISLAUS NF

Compiled by Pam Conners, Historian
January, 1993

From StF History Files, 2300/Recreation

Data reported on various recreation use statistical report forms through the years, including 2300-1, Form 446 and Form U1. All reports were by calendar year. Several entries do not make sense, but overall trends are interesting.... pac

1940

Stanislaus NF:
6,864 rec res areas 35,165 capacity @ one time 270,987 annual use

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

	Overnite visits	Total visits	Man days	Avg. days
1944				
StF		6,170	126,740	20 1/2
Tuo.Dist.		70	2,100	30
Sonora Dist.		3,390	111,700	30
Summit		2,500	10,000	4
Calav.		210	2,940	14
[Different district boundaries than currently, see endnote.]				
1945				
StF		7,600	151,700	20
Tuo.		100	3,000	30
Sonora		4,000	120,000	30
Summit		2,800	140,000	5
Calaveras		700	14,700	21
1946				
Sonora		4,000	120,000	30
Calav (& Ebbetts portion of Summit)		700	14,700	21
Summit		2,000	60,000	30
Tuo.		140	4,200	30

RECREATION AREAS, FACILITIES AND SERVICES

1946

	Capacity @ 1 time	Annual use	No. residences
StF	3,830	6,840	766
Tuo.	140	300	2
Summit (Sonora-Mono portion, only)	700	3,000	181
Sonora	-0-	-0-	-0-
Calav & Summit (Ebbetts Pass)	-0-	-0-	-0-

ANNUAL USAGE REPORTS

	Visits	Man days	Avg.length of visit
1947			
StF	7,340	203,700	27 3/4
Summit	2,000	40,000	20
Calav & Summit	700	14,700	21
Sonora	4,500	135,000	30
Tuo.	140	14,000	100
1948			
StF	8,950	273,000	30 1/2
Calav	1,650	49,500	30
Sonora	10,000	20,000	2
G'land	300	13,500	45
Summit	1,800	12,600	7
1949			
StF	8,975	244,875	27 1/4
Summit	7,000	210,000	30
Calav	1,800	27,000	15
G'land	175	7,875	45
Sonora	-0-	-0-	-0-
1960	13,400	218,800	16
1961	13,900	224,600	16
1962	23,800	204,500	8 1/2
1963	24,800	217,000	8 3/4
1964	32,700	228,900	7

Typical summer lot/home at Lower Strawberry Lake tract (Pinecrest). [From atlas, probably c. 1916.]

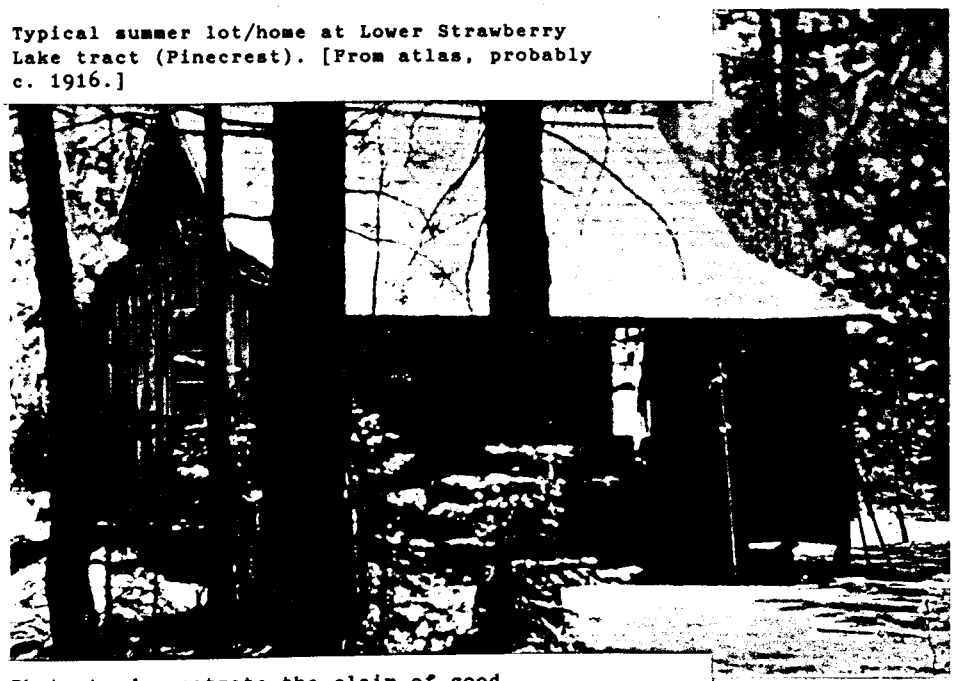
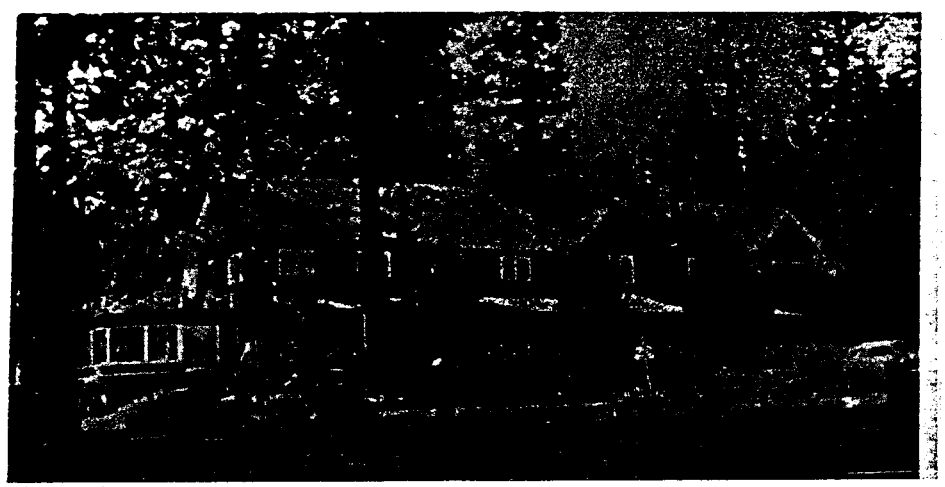


Photo to demonstrate the claim of good hunting near the Lower Strawberry Lake tract. [From atlas, probably c. 1918.]

View of typical summer residence lot at Lower Strawberry Lake [From atlas, probably c. 1918.]

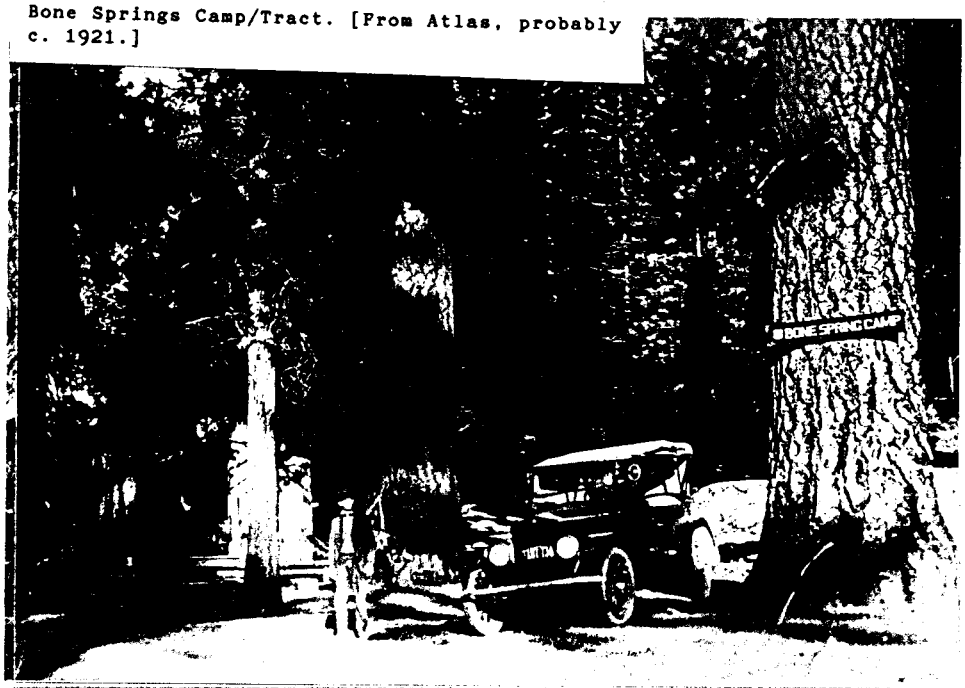
Pinecrest Lodge

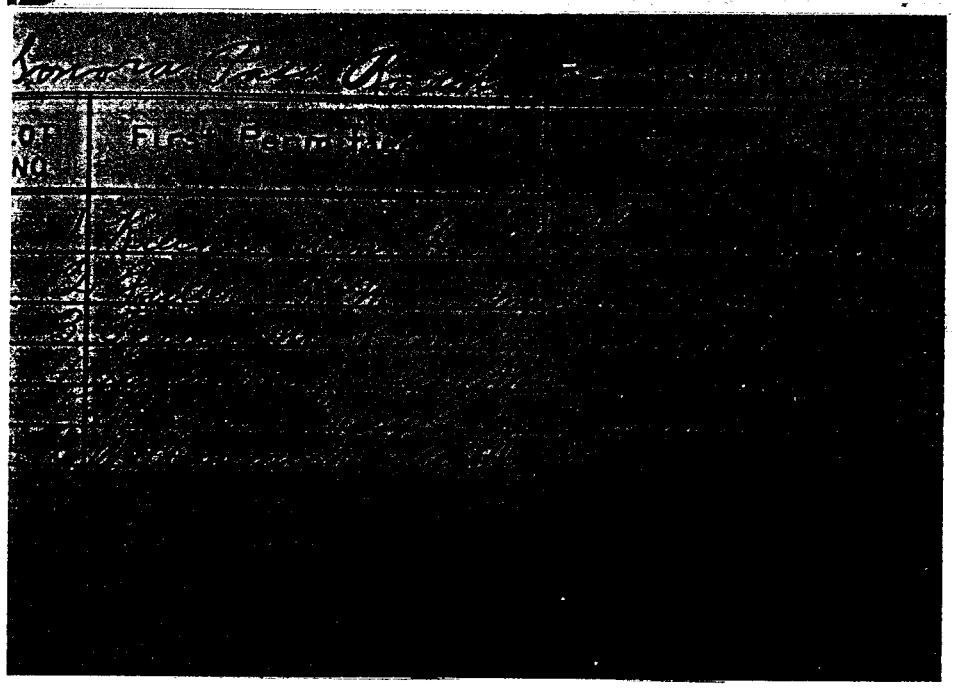
Pinecrest, Tuolumne County, California



Advertisment for the Pinecrest Lodge on the reverse of the 1939 Stanislaus NF map. [From Atlas.]

Bone Springs Camp/Tract. [From Atlas, probably c. 1921.]





Sample page from Atlas of permittees and subsequent permittees for summer residences at Strawberry.

Cabin at Twin Buttes Tract along Highway 108. [Photo from Robert Ford and Associates Appraisal of 660 Summer Home Lots, 1972.]

STRAWBERRY LAKE

NORTH SHORE, LOWER STRAWBERRY LAKE
And
LOWER STRAWBERRY LAKE ADDITION TRACTS
INDEX MAP
Secs. 14, 15, 21, 22 & 23 T. 4 N., R. 18 E. M. D. M.
CALIFORNIA

L-Uses
Compass Surveys
By Miller, Hall, Barker & Others 1926-1930.

16

15

North Shore Tract

LAKE

STRAWBERRY

Boundary of Recreational Area

Hotel

252

215

21

22

Lower Strawberry Lake Tract
Strawberry Lake Addition Tract

Water Supply Tank

Road To Belle Meadow

Intake To Water Supply

121

120

117

116

119

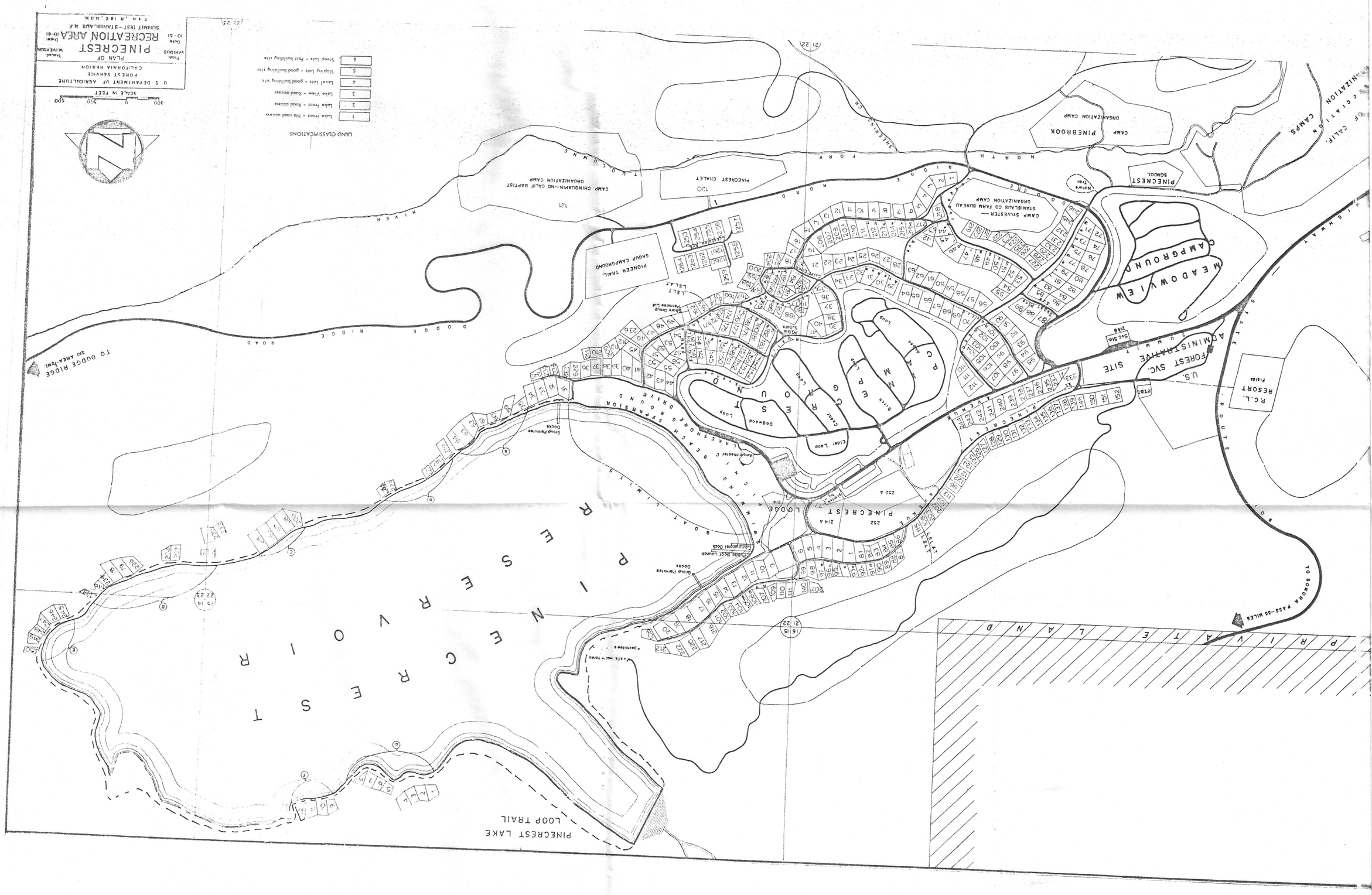
119 A

118

North Fork Tuolumne River

Pickering Lumber Company Railroad

400 0 400 800 1200 1600 2000 2400 2800 3200 FEET


U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
PLAN OF
CALIFORNIA REGION
PINECREST
RECREATION AREA
SUMMIT DIST.-STANISLAUS N.F.
T.4N., R.18E., M.D.M.
SCALE IN FEET
LAND CLASSIFICATIONS
1 Lake front - No road access
2 Lake front - Road access
3 Lake View - Road access
4 Level lots - good building site
5 Sloping lots - good building site
6 Steep lots - Fair building site
TO DODGE RIDGE SKI AREA-7mi.
DODGE RIDGE ROAD
HIWAY
SKELETON CR
NORTH FORK
TUOLUMNE
CAMP CHINQUAPIN—NO CALIF BAPTIST ORGANIZATION CAMP
121
PINECREST CHALET
120
PIONEER TRAIL
GROUP CAMPGROUND
CAMP SYLVESTER — STANISLAUS CO FARM BUREAU ORGANIZATION CAMP
CAMP PINEBROOK
ORGANIZATION CAMP
PINECREST SCHOOL
Nature Trail
MEADOW VIEW
CAMPGROUND
U.S. FOREST SVC. ADMINISTRATIVE SITE
Sta 318
Sta 248
P.C.L. RESORT Fields
STATE HIGHWAY
TO SONORA PASS-30 MILES
PRIVATE LAND
PINECREST RESERVOIR
PINECREST LAKE LOOP TRAIL
PINECREST LODGE
214 A
252
252 A
Boat House
Public Boat Launch
Ceremonial Dock
Group Premises
Amphitheater
Beach
Lake Shore Drive
Lake Shore Loop
Dogwood Loop
Cedar Loop
Elder Loop
Fir Loop
Birch Loop
Aspen Loop
Lake Shore Group Premises
Lake Shore Cabins
Lake Shore Duplex
Lake Shore Single
Lake Shore Trailer Lot
Lake Shore Tent Lot
Lake Shore Tent Sites
Lake Shore Trailer Sites

istorical Overview of
ecreation Residence on
ne Stanislaus National
orest

Pamela A. Conners

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LORD 40